P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 3-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,778—New Series.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1899.

WORLD

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th Nov.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
• PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
• SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
• ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
• CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
• ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
• PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
• EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
• ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	20th Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 16, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA" 1192 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5.000	7th Dec., 189

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for ..	4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
	6 "	" 880	" 525
	9 "	" 935	" 550
	12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE prepared to supply WHISKIES in Cask or Jars at the following low rates :—

	Ordinary. Rs. a.	Special Cash. Rs. a.
TREACHER & Co's Highland Malt. Per Gallon..	13 12	12 4
TREACHER & Co's Fine Old Glenlivet. Per Gallon	12 8	11 4
TREACHER & Co's Special Liqueur. Per Gallon	17 4	15 8
TREACHER & Co's Old Irish. Per Gallon	13 12	12 4

Or in Small Casks of about 8 Gallons at 4 ans. per Gallon less than the above.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.
LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES

FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ **COMPARE PRICES** ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3.000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FREE BY POST.
NEW CATALOGUE OF

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA.

FOURTH EDITION.
NOW READY.
Rs. 4-8.

FAVOURABLY REVIEWED BY THE MEDICAL PRESS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0

		Rs. a
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
PEKOE	"	0 14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NCERT
ANDSTAND,
NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

mission the BANDSTAND will be enclosed and illuminated, and prices of Admission will be as under:—
Promenade, Rs. 1., First Seat, Enclosure, Rs. 2.
REFRESHMENTS of the first quality under the management of Messrs. BORRI and Co.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture ....Poet and Peasant.......Suppe.
BAND, NORFOLK REGIMENT.
2. Song (Comic) .....Selected ....
Captain CUPPAGE.
3. Song ....Il Bacio ....Arditi.
MADAME SCHULTZ.
4. Cornet Solo ....I'll follow thee ....Farmer.
Bandsman CHOWN and BAND.
5. Song (Comic) .....Selected ....
Captain CUPPAGE.
. Glee (Tenors and Basses) ....The Three Chafers .....Truhn.
MEMBERS OF THE BAND.

INTERVAL.

During which the Band will play "Ever and Ever Mine' Waltz, Under the Moon, Intermezzo.

7. Selection ....Erin ....Basquit.
BAND, NORFOLK REGIMENT with VOCAL CHORUS.
8. Song ....Duncan ....L. Kellie.
Miss SPENCER.
9. Song ....That is how he says Good-bye..........Seymour Hicks.
Mr. B. E. GREGOR PEARSE.
10. Song ....Selected ....
Mrs. CUPPAGE.
11. Piccolo Solo.........Lilliputian ....Brewer.
Bandsman EMERSON and BAND.
12. Song, Comic ....Selected ....
Captain CUPPAGE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Accompanist............Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Bandmaster............Mr. G. B. BARTLETT.
Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the Fourth day of December, 1899, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday, the Ninth day of November, 1899. Resolution for Alteration of the Memorandum.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARANJI PATEL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the RIPON PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 14th day of November, 1899, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell by Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat of Bombay, a creditor of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell on the 14th day of December, 1899, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing either in person or by advocate or Attorney for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1899.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Attornies for the Petitioner.

A NEW ATTRACTION.
TARAPOREVALA,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
have added A NEW DEPARTMENT
OF TOYS for the coming Xmas Season.
MECHANICAL TOYS QUITE THE LATEST,
At an UNEXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP RATE.
SPECIAL QUOTATION TO LARGE BUYERS.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIAL BOXES OF XMAS CARDS,

FOR Rs. 1-8-0,
ONE RUPEE,
TWELVE ANNAS,
AND EIGHT ANNAS,
OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE PRICE.

60,000 BOXES SOLD LAST SEASON.

Before buying XMAS CARDS for this season ELSEWHERE fail not to see OUR GRAND COLLECTION FOR 1899-1900.

A clever series of forty different characters in "the skirt up" cards for bachelors and others, now selling by hundreds every day. Try to secure some at once.

CALENDARS AND BOOKLETS.
OUR PRICES IN THIS LINE NOW TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.
FANCY CALENDARS,
LADDER CALENDARS,
BLOCK CALENDARS AND TURN OVER CALENDARS.
Prices 8 Annas, One Rupee & Rs. 2-8.
THOUSANDS OF NEW DESIGNS AND NEW IDEAS.
QUITE THE LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE
COMIC CARDS.
TOO MUCH OF FUN,
PLENTY TO LAUGH,
AND SENTIMENTS QUITE UNRESERVED WITH FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND KISSES.
QUITE UNUSUAL IN THE XMAS CARD TRADE

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

STILL AT THE TOP OF THE TREE.

OUR NEW SERIES OF
INDIAN XMAS CARDS, 1899-1900.
NOW READY.
500 DIFFERENT INDIAN CHARACTERS AND VIEWS.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN PRIVATE CARDS.
QUITE A NEW SERIES.

Orders in THIS SPECIAL LINE should be sent to us AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to secure GOOD DESIGNS.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS

Requiring Xmas Cards on approval should furnish us with Bombay reference at the same time.

THE PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.

An album containing 2 DOZ. PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN CHARACTERS and VIEWS, done altogether by a NEW ARGENTOTYPE PROCESS.

AN EXCELLENT PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
Price, Rs. 5 only.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,
LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!

Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!

NEWEST and Best designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE
On Application To MANAGER and SECRETARY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

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For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

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FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Integrity and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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NEW SEASON'S STOCK of Travelling Trunks, Gladstone Bags, Kit Bags, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Brief and Wide Opening Bags, Lowest Cash Prices.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a good HOSPITAL ASSISTANT to take charge of Khandalla Free Dispensary. Apply for terms and particulars to Mr. N. D. BANAJEE, M. P. MILLS, Tardeo, Bombay.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from the 1st December next. Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3. Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.1.

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SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ in addition to PRIVATE TUITION has now OPENED a CLASS for Singing at a Reduced Rate. Apply 5, Colaba Causeway.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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QUALITY IS OUR LEADING FEATURE.

"PERFECTION" OUR MOTTO!!'

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Sold by all Wine Merchants.

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TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."
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OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND
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As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

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O. H. L. LIQUEUR „
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MACLAY'S & CO.'S PALE ALE AND STOUT.

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Price List on Application.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

NO. 1 COGNAC.

Needs only to be tasted to be appreciated.

Of all Wine Merchants in

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	} Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA................	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..................................	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum. Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 p. c. per annum for 4 months.
„ 5 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 4 „ „ „ 2 „

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BROUGHAM, LANDAU AND HORSE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following carriages and horse, the property of the late Captain A. C. CLARK.

1 neat single-seated glass-fronted brougham in good order.
1 handsome landau in good order.
1 grey horse, going in harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, pier glasses, &c.

One new animato-cinematograph with continuous action, by Paul of London, complete with 21 films, ether saturater, polished stand and projector, spare lenses and condensers, gas-bag, oxygen generating apparatus, etc., etc., patent portable screen stand, with fine seamless screen, 10 by 10 feet.

One 1-8 horse-power horizontal steam engine in perfect working order, with steel boiler, complete with steam and water gauge-safety valve, etc., one dynamo electric machine No. 1, worked by hand power; dynamo No. 2, incomplete; Rhumkorf induction coil with condenser, in working order.

On account of the concerned—
2484 A C 9025, 27.—5 cases imitation gold leaves ex s.s. Orion.
3 cases black cotton coatings, ex s.s. Imperator.
3 cases black coating, ex s.s. Imperatrix.
3 cases black cotton coating, ex s.s. Impertrix.

AT 2 P.M.

2 pneumatic tyred safety bicycles.
1 handsome light victoria in good order.
1 second-hand serviceable vis-a-vis.
1 light and strong built dogcart.
1 serviceable double seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 set of 4 English steel double wire 1¾ inches rubber tyred wheels, 1 3-4 inches, 41 feet long rubber tyre for wheels of one carriage.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. S. R. Bottlewala and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., at Bellasis Road, opposite Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.'s Establishment, the valuable and neat French-polished teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, glassware and crockery from Whiteway and Laidlaw, plated ware, Ditmars' lamp English carpet, brass double bedstead, almiras, pictures, table ornaments, etc., lately the property of Mr. M. S. and Mrs. BARETTA HOROVITZ.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ezra Building, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable teak and blackwood, dining, drawing and bed room furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Mignon Grand ebonized pianoforte by Schiedmayer with nickel mountings, the most perfect piano, D.-B. B.-L. gun in case, windproof lamps, pictures, rich table ornaments, ladies' and gent's pneumatic bicycles in good order, curtains, carpets, flower pots, &c., the property of JOHN M. HEYN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th November, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Vithaldass Khetsy, the following property.—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with messuage tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situated at Haines Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 Kathies or 100 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, equivalent 880 8-9 square yards, and numbered from 69 to 83 in the plan of the leasehold premises, and bounded on the north by the Haines Road, on the south and east by the other portion of the said leasehold land belonging to the said Haroon Mahomed, and on the west by the government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS RAMLAL'S PEDHI, ON KALBADEVI ROAD.

With the consent of the mortgagor and the mortgagee, the undermentioned property will, unless previously sold by private contract, be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1899, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon:—

All that piece or parcel of land, being a portion of a garden called Allibaug, admeasuring 21 ft. in breadth and ninety-seven feet in length from north to south or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 121, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 105, and Street No. 281, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Kalbadevi Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north, by the property now or formerly of Motichand Raghunathdas, on or towards the east, also by the property of the said Motichand Raghunathdas, on or towards the south, partly by the property of Surmail Khooshal, and partly by the property of Motichand Amichand, and on or towards the west, by the said Kalbadevi Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the firm of Govindas Raghunathdas, and are now in the occupation of the firm of Govindas Luckmandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of Superior and High Class Furniture made entirely to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, including also English-made Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Village View," Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the entire very valuable elegant and artistic well seasoned teak, black and stained wood and mahogany and walnutwood French-polished drawing, dining, office, boudoir, bed and dressing-room furniture, designed and executed to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts and imported from England, sets of English handsome solid mahogany and walnutwood drawing-room suits, neatly upholstered, rich Lucknow, Agra, and Bikaneer carpets, very handsome Karara marble statues, "Apollo" and "Diana," on pedestals, specially ordered out, a very handsome and most ornamental real Dresden vase with equally grand pedestal, with most artistic and elaborate floral and figure decorations, all hand painted; also specially designed and ordered out from Europe, a high class solid gilt bronze clock on lever escapement and English 8-day clock and other clocks, all striking hours and half hours, in glass domes, one sweet-toned piano by Bluthner, English and Japanese table ornaments, a pair of very handsome large vases on pedestal, and a very artistic vase of rare make, most rich and artistic famous oil paintings, "The poultry" and "The Rat Hunt" by well known painters, and artistic water colour views by L. Frank, rich Japanese panels of all sorts and varieties, chaste and ornamental Majolica and China vases on pedestal, rich glass and porcelainware, best plated-ware, handsome hanging wall and table kerosine lamps by Ditmar and others, two large fireproof Milner's safes on stand by John Roberts and Co. with Chubb's lock, not used, one very handsome Madras-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Simpson, one strong-built vis-a-vis, one very handsome chestnut waler cob, strong, goes well in harness, one very handsome bay Arab horse, fast, goes well in single and double harness, sets of English single and double harness, one Jafferabad buffalo, one Gujerat cow, and one Australian cow of Scotch breed, &c., &c., the property of HORMUSJEE N. VAKEEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th November, 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilicte" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LD.,

SEALED OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Company's Mills, the Old and the New, will be received at the Mill office of the Company at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on or before the 1st of January, 1900. Every offer will have to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. The Directors don't bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th October, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the Services of a Civil Engineer with experience in Municipal work for the appointment of Deputy Engineer on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, inclusive, on a two year's engagement, with the prospect of thereafter succeeding to a higher post, if the Trustees are fully satisfied as to his competence, applications stating age, and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to 27th inst.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Offices of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
11 November, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), on 29th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of any quantity upto

500 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER

of the best quality for early delivery Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak may be offered.

2. TENDERERS to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL RAILS, C. I. SCRAP, W. I. SCRAP, WHEELS TYRES, etc.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1899, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove anything.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th November, 1899.

I HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM, of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the SALE of the s.s. "CLAN STUART" by the Clan Line Steamers, Limited, Glasgow, to me I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship Clan Stuart of Bombay, Official Number 80,447 of Gross Tonnage 2114-31 tons, Register Tonnage 1329-02 tons, now owned by me the said Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Warden Road, Breach Candy, for permission to change her name to "RANDER REUNION" and to have her Registered in the New name at the Port of Bombay as owned by me under Port No. 4, of 1899.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this 11th day of November, 1899.

HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TENDERS for lease of Refreshment Bar at Race Course, Mahaluxmi, from December 1899 to April 1900.

Apply to

SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
20, Queen's Gardens, Poona,
or
Byculla Club, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED (Locomotive foremen and others) on all the Indian RAILWAYS, LARGE WORKSHOPS, &c., to establish WATCH and JEWELLERY Agencies for J. W. BENSON, LTD., the QUEEN'S WATCH-MAKERS. Good remuneration to good men. Apply, with particulars of position, etc., to

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli.* Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 0.55m., 0.40s. Low water, 6-49m., 6-23a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Marine Court *re* stranding of the s. s. Shiravati.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Edison's Projecting Kinetoscope, Tivoli Theatre, 5-45 p.m.
Moonlight Promenade Concert, Bandstand, 9 p.m.

ELECTRIC KENETOSCOPE.—At the Tivoli Theatre there will be repeated for the third time, this evening, the successful exhibition of Edison's projecting electric Kinetoscope or living pictures—25 films in all will be again exhibited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day and to-morrow.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, via Marseilles, per s. s. Tonkin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.—The following notice of motion from Mr. P. J. Braize will be considered at the meeting of the Bandra Municipality to be held on the 27th instant:—"That under certain circumstances recently disclosed by the Public Works Committee with respect to alleged tampering with the Municipal records, and the consequent fine of Rs. 50; the board is of opinion that the present Secretary's services be dispensed with, and that a Secretary possessing the qualifications of an engineer, be advertised for."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, while a policeman was going on his rounds in the Fort, he heard a splash in a well near the John Cannon School. The sepoy went to the well, and on looking in, noticed a woman struggling in the water. He jumped in and rescued the woman and removed her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hostipal, where she has been detained under treatment. The woman, whose name is Gunga, is about thirty-five years of age, and resides in the Fort. She stated to the police that her husband and son were both dead, and that she wished to die too. She will be charged before a Presidency Magistrate with attempted suicide immediately on her discharge from the hospital.

MOONLIGHT PROMENADE CONCERT AT BANDSTAND.—The attractive programme of music that appeared in our advertisement columns on Saturday, should induce a large number to adjourn to the Bandstand, after dinner, this evening. The instrumental items are all of a most interesting nature as also the Vocal contributions Madame Schultz will appear and sing Arditi's sprightly "Il Bacio." Miss Spencer and Mr. Gregor Pearse are also introducing some new selections. Captain Cuppage will enliven the proceedings with some of his amusing rollicking Irish comicalities, and Mrs. Cuppage, who has only just arrived from Simla has kindly consented to sing. This lady is a well-known Simla favourite; and her name invariably appears in all things musical during the season in that part of the Himalayas. The Concert will commence sharp at nine o'clock, and the police will regulate the traffic.

CAST UP BY THE SEA.—The dead body of Mahomedan, name unknown, was on Friday morning, found floating in the sea off the Mallet Bunder by the Harbour Police, who were then sailing about the Harbour in a police jolly boat. The body was tied with a piece of rope and towed to the Bori Bunder, where it was landed. It was wrapped up in a piece of linen and bound round with cord. There was an empty kerosine oil tin and a large stone attached to the legs by a rope. The deceased appeared to be a calasee of about thirty or thirty-five years of age and to have been buried at sea. A *battakee* was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body, which has no external marks of violence. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Bori Bunder, on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found floating in the sea off the Mallet Bunder and had been apparently buried at sea.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Raghoo Govind, a labourer, aged about forty years. The deceased resided at Sewree Road with a country-man of his, and worked with him repairing boats at Sewree Bunder. About a fortnight ago, while at work in the shed on the Bunder, deceased accidently struck his right leg against a sheet of corrugated iron, which caused a large wound below the knee. Raghoo bandaged the wound with a piece of rag and continued to do his work for about a week, when he complained of stiffness in his neck and pain in his jaws. Next day he had general spasms, and on the 14th instant his friends removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he showed no signs of improvement under treatment and died on Friday last. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, following a wound on the right leg, which was accidentally received.

HONOUR TO A PLAGUE OFFICER.—On Saturday evening the inhabitants of Kutch Mandvie, at present residing in Bombay, held a meeting at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute with the object of presenting an address of thanks to Dr. Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Karanjia, who, as the plague officer in Kutch Mandvie during the last three years, had done much valuable service in a manner which gained for him the esteem and gratitude of the inhabitants as well as of the Kutch Durbar and the British authorities. Mr. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal presided, and among others present were Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee, Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Lukamsey Napoo, Curramsey Damjee, Dr. Rajaball Ramjee, Dr. Ardasir D. Mody, Messrs. Runchordas Goculdas Haridas, Kalidas Mooljeo, &c. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, spoke at length of the self-sacrificing services rendered by Dr. Karanjia, which rendered him worthy of the esteem and affection of the inhabitants. Mr. Pragmull Liliadhur then read the address which had been prepared by the reception committee for presentation to Dr. Karanjia; and the chairman afterwards presented it to him with a rich silver casket for enclosing it. Another souvenir of affection and esteem, presented to the doctor, was a gold watch and chain. Dr. Karanjia made an appropriate reply, remarking that the services rendered by him, in the conscientious discharge of what he felt to be a duty, did not, in his opinion, deserve such recognition as they had won from the meeting. Some verses, specially composed in his honour, were recited; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Falkland Road, touching the death of Nerbudda, a Hindoo girl, aged about sixteen years. The deceased was the wife of one Digamber Wassoodeo, a clerk in the Bombay Postal Department, and resided with her husband in a room of a chawl at Candawadi, Girgaum. She was married to her husband about two years ago and had had no children. About 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the husband went to his office leaving his wife quite well at home. About 3 p.m., that day a neighbour named Parbuttibai accused deceased of having stolen ten annas in silver from a shelf in her room, during her absence from the room and threatened to complain to her (deceased's) husband. Nerbudda denied the accusation and left her room. The husband returned home in the evening and found his wife missing. He searched for her and about 9 p.m., gave information to the police. The police informed the man that the dead body of a woman answering the description he had given, had been recovered from the tank of the Bapty Mill on Bapty Road. The husband proceeded thither and identified the body as that of his missing wife, Nerbudda. The husband in his evidence stated that he purchased all the household requisites and gave no money to the deceased. A ghorrawala in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company said that about 5-30 p.m., he noticed the deceased struggling in the water in the tank. She disappeared under the water and came up again six or seven times. The man then went on to the road and raised an alarm. Some townsmen dived in and recovered the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Joosub Haji Ali, a speculator, appeared to answer a notice issued against him to show cause why he should not be restrained from causing obstruction in the Sutta gully, in Sheikh Memon Street. The notice was issued at the instance of Superintendent Holdway. It was stated that Joosub, who used to work at first in the firm of Virji Tricum, had since set up a rival establishment near the place, in the name of Panoo Moolji and Dayal Premji. The new establishment was situated at the entrance of the Sutta gully, and large crowds, chiefly of Mahomedans, collected near the place, causing obstruction to right of way to the residents of the gully and to brokers frequenting Virji Tricum's *pedhi*. This was likely to create disturbance. Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, who appeared on behalf of the respondent, along with Messrs. De Souza and Sealy, pleaders, contended that the lane in question was a private lane, and it was doubtful whether the police had any right to interfere. It appeared that one Virji Tricum had established a firm in this locality. The firm had arranged to get from Liverpool by wire the number of cotton bales sold daily at that place, and people came there every evening to bid on that number. The person, who happened to give the right number, got a certain sum of money as his prize, and the remaining portion of the money put in by the speculators went into the coffers of the firm. Mr. Davur remarked that it was bookmaking business in another form. Up till six weeks ago, the respondent was the right hand man of Virji, but they had since fallen out, and the respondent had set up a rival firm, taking away a considerable amount of custom from Virji. It was rather strange that the police should prosecute his client and allow his more powerful rival to do his business with impunity. Mr. Holdway said the respondent caused a number of people to assemble in this gully, and residents in the neighbourhood got abused and insulted. His *pedhi* was at the entrance to the gully. The magistrate, in disposing of the matter, remarked that he did not consider that section 144 of C. P. Code empowered him to interfere in the conduct of trade between two rivals. If any person had cause to complain against the respondent, the proper remedy was open. He did not think that he could order one man to stop his trade, so as not to hinder another by competition. The notice was discharged.

THE STRANDING OF THE S.S. RAJPUTANA.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, President of the Marine Court, appointed by Government to inquire into the circumstances that led to the stranding of the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Rajputana off False Point, near the mouth of the Devi River, on the 3rd August last, delivered judgment of the Court. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government; and Mr. Lynch, Solicitor, for the Company, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, and Captain W. Newell, members of the Marine Court, were also present.

After recapitulating the facts disclosed in evidence and absolving the second officer from any blame, the President said "The question remains as to whether the Third officer can be held to blame for the occurrence. The court has pointed out that in its opinion the actual cause of the stranding was the miscalculations by the third officer of the distance run, and that he failed to detect his error, assuming that the soundings given on the chart (which has no corrections of a later date than March 1893) are correct, by taking accurate soundings. It appears that the third officer was careful in carrying out all the orders he had received, that he personally took the soundings and entered them in the log on the expiration of his watch. The court, however, is of opinion that he was in error in regard to the actual soundings obtained, used as to the speed of the ship over the ground, and that he committed an error of judment in fixing the ship's position at 10-25 p.m., and consequently in altering the course at 10-57 p.m. The court is not satisfied that these soundings were taken with the care which his responsibilities required while coasting along a low shore on a very dark night. The court is also of opinion that it would have been a wise precaution on his part to have taken the bearing of False Point Light when abeam, and thereby to have verified the course the ship was actually making. He appears not to have sufficiently recognised the effect of atmosphere in the monsoon season in reducing the range of visibility of even a first class light like that at False Point. But taking into consideration with these circumstances the fact that he had been on duty from 6 a.m., to 6-30 p.m., and had gone on watch with practically no opportunity whatever of any rest, the court considers that there is some palliation of his neglect of these precautions which absolve it from dealing with his certificate, and that it is sufficient to reprimand the third officer for not showing greater care in carrying out the very responsible duties entrusted to him. The court is pleased to add that in these findings they have the entire support and concurrence of the assessors."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND FOR SERVICES.

SUBAJEE NARAYAN AND OTHERS vs. LUXMON KASHINATH DESHPANDE.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, District Judge of Dharwar, in appeal No. 262 of 1896. Mr. S. V. Bhandarker appeared for Subajee and two others, appellants and original defendants. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for Luxmon, respondent and original plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Parsons in giving the decision of the court, said: The judgment of the District Judge is most inconsequent, and we are unable to ascertain from it what conclusion he has really come to. He says that the issues are those already framed, that is, we presume, they are those that were framed in the Court of first instance. He then takes first the 2nd issue about plaintiff's adoption and says that plaintiff's right to sue is clear. This would be a finding that the plaintiff was the legally adopted son of Kashirao. He then states the claims of the parties, mentions a document marked A, and says that "unless defendants can show that it refers to some other land I am quite prepared to award plaintiffs' claim, holding that the plaint land and no other was thus granted to Ganesbhat for religious services to be rendered by him." Lastly he says that the defendants do not show what land it referred to. His judgment thus concludes: "This is the main issue in the case. I adopt the findings of the lower Court in respect of the others. I find (1) the claim is not barred by limitation, as no exclusion to the knowledge of plaintiff is proved; (2) plaintiff is the legally adopted son of Kashirao Deshpande; (3) the assignment of the land for services is proved; (4) the notice to defendant 3 is proved; (5) from Exhibit 94 it appears that plaintiff pays Rs. 4 plus Rs. 2 per annum for the performance of the religious services in question, and I award Rs. 18 for the three years for which it is claimed." Now the lower Court's findings were (1) that the claim was barred by limitation; (2) that the plaintiff was the legally adopted son of Kashirao, (3) that the alleged assignment of the land in suit for service was not proved; (4) that the notice relied on by the plaintiff is proved as regards the notice to the 3rd defendant only; (5) that the plaintiff does not show that he is entitled to eject the defendants; and (6) that plaintiff has expended sums for getting services performed by other persons, but is not entitled to recover the same from the defendants. It will thus be seen that the District Judge does not follow the findings of the lower Court on issues Nos. 1, 3 and 5. The reason he gives for not doing so in the case of issue No. 1 is no reason at all. This is a suit in ejectment, and exclusion to the knowledge of plaintiff has nothing to do with it. The reason for his finding on issue 3 (assuming that this is what he calls the main issue in the case) is evidently based on the document marked A, but we do not know if this is found to be genuine or not. It has never been recorded as yet in evidence and numbered as an exhibit in the case. The letter A merely marked it for identification. Even assuming it to be genuine, there has been no discussion as to whether it amounts to an out and out gift or a grant for services to be performed, resumable at the pleasure of the donor or on the default of the donee. No reason, therefore, has been given for not adopting the finding of the lower Court on the 5th issue, nor has any finding on that issue been recorded by the District Judge, for his 5th finding is a finding on the 6th issue. We must ask the District Judge to rehear the appeal and certify fresh findings on the issues raised (except issue No. 2) with his reasons therefor, within two months from receipt of the record.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boat.	H'cap.	Entered by.	
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Scr	Mr A Whittle	Did not finish before dark.
H M S Tenasserim's Cutter	Scr	Mr W Whittenham	
R I M Dockyard Cutter	4	Mr A Monk	

Course No. 8—6·3 miles.

YACHTS HANDICAP AND TOMTIT CLASS RACES.

All yachts except the 'Nanta' started.

The 'Tomtit' was the only boat entered for the class race. As both the races had to sail over course No. 15, finishing at Hog Island Bunder, their results will be given in Tuesday's issue.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following passengers per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix were expected here yesterday:—

FROM TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Genl and Mrs R M Jennings
Major and Mrs H Stannell
Capt and Mrs H C Frith and infant
Lieut and Mrs R St C Battine and maid
Mr and Mrs H W Bernstein and 2 children
Mr and Mrs J White and child
Mr and Mrs I Wilson
Mr and Mrs L C D Rose
Mr and Mrs H F Wagstaff
Mr and Mrs H J Sanders
Mr and Mrs Wyer
Mr and Mrs J Spinner
Mr and Mrs E Schoen
Mr and Mrs W Kipp
Mrs B Barry and 2 daughters
Mrs Forster Stevens
Mrs D Weidner
Two Misses Laville
Miss Stevens
Miss Peard
Miss C Crutchley
Miss E Fienborg
Miss White
Major Melville
Rev M Tommasco
Rev H Haffner
Rev S Zorgno
Rev Damass
Mr Ch W Thevenard
Mr I G Woodroffe
Mr F Lorria
Mr A R Laville
Mr G F K Adams
Mr E Raicevich
Mr A Fontana
Mr A Amstutz
Mr M Lawrence
Mr L Flax
Mr I Hach
Mr E Thiery
Mr S Lang
Mr F Jahnkel
Mr M L Feinborg
Mr A Keiser
Five Sisters of the Sourati Mission
Three sisters and three Missionaries of the Goesser Mission

FROM PORT SAID.—Miss Mackinnon.

THE GAEKWAR AT THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

ON Saturday afternoon His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda paid a visit to the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at the Marine Lines. The premises of the Gymkhana were decorated with bunting, and presented a gay appearance. His Highness was received by Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao, President of the Gymkhana Committee, Messrs. S. G. Velinker, and Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Honorary Secretaries, and Messrs. Eknath R. Khote, Sunderdass D. Khote and H. S. Dixit, members. The Gaekwar having taken his seat, the president, in giving a short history of the founding of the Gymkhana, said that it had the honour of reckoning amongst its 350 members several native Princes as patrons, conspicuous amongst whom were the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Rao of Cutch, and his Highness Sir Pertabsinji. He was glad to bring to the notice of His Highness that the cricket season this year was an unusually successful one for the Gymkhana and as regarded tennis they had been trying conclusions with the Parsi Gymkhana and the Young Men's Christian Association. The President complimented His Highness on the ability in cricket displayed by His Highness's son, Prince Futeh Sing Rao, who, he hoped, would be the second Ranjitsinji of India, in the event of his continuing the progress he had displayed at Lanauli and Baroda. In conclusion Mr. Goverdhandas said that the Gymkhana would not be held to be complete without its having a swimming bath for the use of the Hindus, and he trusted that this acquisition would at a near date be an accomplished fact (applause).

His Highness, in replying to the address of the president, briefly thanked him for the honour done to him, and said that, if the committee would allow him to visit the Institution some times, he would feel very much obliged to them. The importance of physical exercise was so well recognised that it would be superfluous on his part to expatiate on the subject at length. It was of the utmost importance for the young men to keep the machinery of their bodies in order by proper exercise so as to make their minds work well and fittingly. In the midst of his onerous duties, and even whilst he was studying, he had always found time for physical exercise, which had invariably enabled him to discharge his obligations in those respects. He had observed the same rule with regard to the education of his children, recognising the advantages that could be derived in training the body by means of various exercises, such as cricket, riding, swimming, and military drill. (Loud applause).

Mr. Goverdhandas assured this Highness on behalf of the committee that they would feel themselves very much honoured by the visits that might be paid by His Highness or his Princes.

The Gaekwar intimated his intention to present the Gymkhana with a special set of books, which offer was heartily accepted. His Highness was then decorated, and presented with a superb bouquet, amidst acclamation.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

THE Viceroy arrived at Nagpur this morning punctually to time at the railway station. He was met by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. L. H. Fraser, Mr. W. A. Nedham; Mr. S. Ismay; Mr. Fox-Strangways, the I.G. of Police, Mr. Acklam, Mr. F. Mayes, amongst the native gentlemen being Mr. J. Chitnawis, the two Rajas and Mr. B. K. Bose. A salute of 31 guns was fired from the fort. On alighting the Viceroy shook hands with those present, and drove in a carriage-and-pair with the Chief Commissioner and Mr. L. Fraser to Government House. The route from the station to the Residency was lined by police constables. Though the Viceroy's visit is private, nevertheless all Nagpur and his wife were at the station; and, as His Excellency passed along the road, he was cheered. Nagpur looked at its best today. Everything had a festive appearance. At 11-30 a.m. Lord Curzon received the Municipal address at Government House, the deputation consisting of five members of the Munipality. At 2 p.m. he visited several important places in the city, including the Plague Hospital and Camp and the cheap grain shop.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool friends, in their letter of the 2nd instant, write on the state of their cotton Market as under:—"Since our last report the market has shown little life. At first a confident tone prevailed on small receipts, but a wave of depression supervened last Tuesday on less favourable war news. These last few days the tone has again been somewhat better on the continuance of the very small movement and frost reports. On balance prices show an advance of 3 points. Business in Manchester is dragging, and new orders are scarce. The news from the East is discouraging. We hear that stocks in India are accumulating and that in some instances shirtings are actually being shipped back to Manchester. The receipts at the American ports continue unnaturally small, in fact they have been getting smaller each week during October, whereas in others years they gradually increased even in small crop seasons, during this month. This abnormal movement has been completely mystifying the market. Personal friends of ours, just back from the states, estimate the crop at 9 1-2 to 9 3-4 millions. Since they left the south some weeks ago, the warm and showery weather has, however, been very favourable to a top-crop. Texas reported some time ago that the hot winds had completely destroyed the plant, but according to recent cables the plant is green again. Another friend just returned says ten million minimum. What are we to believe? Frost has been predicted and reported over and over again, but it is only yesterday and to-night that the temperature has at all approached the freezing point. Up to then the lowest we saw was about 52°, which hardly looks like frost. The news from the seat of war is serious. The British have not been so successful as might have been expected, and the war may be prolonged for many months. It would disturb and dislocate trade and might lead to other serious political complications. Nobody can say what may not happen. Meanwhile the gold output of the Transvaal is stopped; wars always absorb gold; a stringency of money is likely, which would depress the price of most commodities whilst wheat and coal may rise. All this speaks against cotton and for it we have only the small estimates encouraged by the present small movement and the Bull fever in America. The market is blowing hot and cold. On Monday the tone was strong in consequence of the smaller crop estimates coming to the front; and on Tuesday it became evident that the Bull position is not so strong as it is made out to be. It is impossible to say how long the Bulls will be able to hold out. Perhaps it will be some outside cause which will set the Bulls weavering and precipitate a decline, for instance unfavourable political news. We had a foretaste of this last Tuesday, when the report of a British reverse sent prices suddenly down 3 1-2 points. We really think that in the long run the Bear tack will prove the more profitable. If bears have patience, mean to see it out and will not get frightened at the market going against them temporarily, they will come right in the end. Men financially strong need not fear, because even if we were to go higher this year, the dread and later on the planting of next year's crop which is sure to be on a larger acreage than ever, will put prices back against to the lowest point. Many shrewd importers here share this view, they were short in January and as they don't anticipate an immediate decline in consequence of small receipts, they have covered this position and transferred their short interest to July both here and in New York. In judging the crop by the come-into-sight, a very curious point is raised in Wednesday's "Daily Post," *viz.*, that a leading New Orleans house cables in reply to an enquiry that Southern Mills in America have so far this season taken 800,000 bales. Now the come-into-sight, as made up by Hester, is based upon making a weekly delivery of 31,000 bales to the Southern Mills, a total so far of 251,000 bales. If this is correct it appears that instead of the come-into-sight being about 2,800,000 we ought to add 550,000 which makes an immense difference, as the insight would be 3,300,000 or fully equal to last years in-sight. No doubt the Southern Spinners having so far taken so much, they will henceforth take considerably less. Ellison states the consumption for the past season at about 10,700,000 bales American, which is only about 200,000 more than this last estimate which was made when prices were about 3d. and it is a well-known fact in political economy that the higher the price the less the consumption—in fact Ellison himself estimates the consumption of American for the present season at 10,232,000 bales. Both the above are strong arguments against the article. Neill again confirms his estimate of 11 millions in a memorandum published to-day. He explains the small movement by the holding back on the part of farmers. In the near future everthing will depend on politics and receipts. These two factors may counteract each other, or act in unison; it is difficult to say which. To give an out-and-out opinion for the immediate future is, therefore, inadvisable, but this much we will say—don't buy, have patience and act on the bear tack in every strong market. Prices must sooner or later decline."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE WELLINGTON LINES.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on the 7th November.

A resolution of Government in the General Department was read in reply to a letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 4th May, setting forth:—

"I have the honour to forward, herewith, copy of a Report, dated 23rd Febuary, by a committee of the Trustees, which was adopted at a meeting of the Trustees held on 20th ultimo, by a resolution which directed me to take the necessary steps to give effect to the several recommendations of the Committee.

"I have accordingly to ask, on behalf of the Board, that with reference to sections 60 (4) and 60 (3) (b) Government will be pleased to sanction the small triangular area marked A B C on the plan (being part of the area referred to in Schedule C as the Cooperage Plot, Item (3) being appropriated to building purposes.

"It should be explained that the eastern boundary of the Cooperage, as fixed in the Act, is a line marked C B drawn in prolongation southwards of the west side of Mayo Road, but in laying out the Wellington Lines Plot, Item 6, Schedule C, for building purposes it is necessary to align the projected new road so as to join in with a proposed new cross road on the north side of the Tramway stables, and hence a slight readjustment of the boundary is necessary. The area to be appropriated to building purposes from the Cooperage Plot under this arrangement is approximately 1,807 square yards out of the total of 66,178 square yards.

"I have further, in accordance with the resolution of the Board, to ask for the sanction of Government under sections 60 (3) (*a*) and 60 (4) to permanently appropriate the whole of the rest of the Cooperage Plot, as an open space for management by the Board under section 94 (1) (*c*) as soon as building operations are commenced on the Wellington Lines Plot."

The Governor in Council sanctioned the request made by the Trust to appropriate the small triangular piece of the Cooperage to building purposes.

The question regarding the appropriation of the rest of the Cooperage Plot is still under the consideration of Government and orders on it will be issued separately.

THE STAFF.

The following report of the Finance and Establishment Committee was considered:—We have had under consideration an application from the Engineer for the services of an additional assistant engineer of experience to enable him to revise and prepare the several projects, notified and under consideration, in detail for submission to Government.

We are satisfied that the services of an additional assistant engineer are necessary to deal satisfactorily with the work now in hand; and the question of the best arrangement to be made to secure the requisite additional assistance and provide for eventualities has had our very careful consideration.

As regards the latter point, we understand that it is quite unlikely that the Board will be able to retain Mr. Reynolds' services after the expiration of his engagement. The appointment is one in which local knowledge is of great importance, and the Board would be at a disadvantage if they had to replace Mr. Reynolds by an officer not possessing this qualification and entirely new to the business of the Trust.

The Committee, having these considerations in view, recommend that a new interim appointment of special assistant engineer be created, and that the pay be fixed at Rs. 1,000, with a view to the selection of an officer who will, two years hence, be fully competent to succeed Mr. Reynolds. They are satisfied that it would not be possible to obtain the services of a sufficiently well qualified officer on a pay of the post of deputy engineer now held by Rao Babadur Himatlal Dhirajram, and that the creation of a special appointment is accordingly necessary. They propose to retain the services of Mr. Himatlal for at least another year. His experience and the knowledge he has already gained render this a most desirable arrangement. It secures, moreover, a continuity that is of great importance to the interests of the Board.

On the retirement of Mr. Reynolds, the special assistant would, in ordinary course, succeed, and that post would be absorbed, the vacancy being then filled by creating a lower-paid post. The proposals the Committee recommend are exhibited in the following statement:—

—	Sanctioned Scale.	Interim Scale.	Ultimate Scale.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Engineer	1,250—50—1,500	1,250—50—1,500	1,250—50—1,500
Personal Allowance	300	300	.....
Special Assistant	.....	1,000 — 1,000	.....
Deputy Engineer	650—50— 800	650—50— 800	650—50— 800
Conveyance Allowance	50 — 50	50 — 50	50 — 50
First Assistant	.....	.....	450—50— 600
Conveyance Allowance	.....	.....	50 — 50
Junior Assistant	300 — 300	300—50— 400	300—50— 400
Conveyance Allowance	50 — 50	50 — 50	50 — 50
Total	2,300 — 3,000	3,300 — 4,100	2,800 — 3,450

This includes provison for a slight increment in the salary of the junior assistant, which it is desirable to allow for approved service.

At the present time an Engineering staff of the strength proposed is, we consider, absolutely necessary. It is not certain, however, that it will be always so, and the Board will have the opportunity of re-considering the question from this point of view a year hence, when Mr. Himatlal's further term of office, as now proposed, will expire.

The Committee recommend that applications for the appointment of special assistant, now recommended, be invited by public advertisement in India, and that an engagement for two years only be offered, so that the Board may secure full option in the matter of the continuance of the officer's services or not.

The Chairman proposed that applications for the appointment of the additional engineer should be advertised for and applications should be received up to 27th November, 1899.

During the discussion Mr. Macaulay suggested that arrangements should be so made that failing the selection in India of a competent man the appointment should be advertised in the English papers soon after the 27th November, and this was agreed to. It was then resolved that the report of the Finance and Establishment Committee, No. VI., dated 12th October, 1899, is adopted. The appointment should be styled deputy instead of special assistant engineer and applications for the appointment on the terms stated should be invited by advertisement in the Indian papers. Applications should be received up to 27th November, 1899, and should be referred to the Finance and Establishment Committee for consideration and report.

SWIMMING BATH FOR NATIVES.

The following report of the Land Committee was considered:—

We have considered correspondence ending with Government Resolution of the 3rd October, intimating that there is no objection to the completion of the lease to Messrs. D. C. and F. C. Golvala of 4,444 square yards of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face for the construction of a swimming bath for natives of all classes, and accepting the Collector's valuation of the land at Rs. 250, subject to revision, should the Trust ever put the land to more profitable use.

We have also considered the draft rules and regulations of the bath as framed by the lessees, which we do not regard as being well drawn up, several of the provisions being unnecessary as matters of rule, but as the Trustees are only concerned with the provisions ensuring that the bath shall be open to all classes of natives, and that it shall be a public, and not merely a private establishment, and as these provisions are sufficient, we recommend that the rules, in these respects, be approved, provided that in Rule 29 it is specified that any alterations are subject to the previous approval of the Board.

It was resolved that the report of the Land Committee, dated 12th October, is adopted, and rules 4 and 9, providing that the baths should be public and open to the whole of the native community, at the stated times for each community, on payment of a fee of 4 annas, are approved, subject to the insertion in rule 29 of a provision to the effect that no alterations should be made in the rules without the previous approval of this Board.

GOWALIA TANK SCHEME.

A report of the Improvements Committee was considered. The Committee stated:—In compliance with the provisions of the Act a copy of the notification was communicated to the President of the Corporation under date 28th December, 1898 (date of receipt), and notices were served on individuals in accordance with Sections 32 and 27. The last of such notices was served on 27th January, or within the period prescribed in Section 27.

Notices were served in respect of 165 separately assessed properties. The total number of notices served was 89, including 3 reserved in consequence of change of ownership or other reason. In the case of 121 properties the owners have sent in replies dissenting from their acquisition; in the case of 20 other properties the owners assent; in that of 4 others they ask to be informed what price will be paid before they reply; and in the case of 20 other properties no replies have been sent. Tabulating the results they are as follows:—No. of Properties—Dissents 121; Assents 20; Tentative replies 4; No; replies 20; total 165: add—Property already vesting in the Board 1 total 166.

As regards the answers received to notices, we have made a careful study of the reasons for objection in every case, and have inspected the several premises on the ground in company with the Engineer. We have further considered a number of alternative modifications for insertion in the scheme consequent on the objections raised.

In reference to the objections, we are of opinion, after full discussion, that there are two classes which claim special consideration. They are objections on the grounds—(1) that the property is a temple or edifice consecrated to religious uses; (2) that the property purpos Prop pose to en there is only Sorabjee Vacha to take up a part houses) which are right posed, to leave the temple it be possible, by an exchange of land, for the re-erection of the outhouses, a for a minimum disturbance of the interests leaving, moreover, to them the full enjoyment of the improved conditions, due to the execution of the scheme, the formation of wide roads, &c.

As regards properties of the second class, the view we take is that, while the interests concerned should receive every possible consideration, the interests of the Board should be safe-guarded in case of any of the properties hereafter ceasing to be used for charitable purposes. To give effect to such an arrangement we purpose to acquire the land on which the several properties are situated, at its present market value, and re-let it, on repayment thereof, on perpetual lease, at a nominal ground rent, with conditions giving the Board the right to resume, in case of the property at any time ceasing to be used for purely charitable purposes, on payment for the land of its present market value as now determined, and for the buildings, which may then exist thereon, their value to be determined by arbitration or otherwise. Under this arrangement these properties will remain entirely undisturbed so long as they continue to be used for purely charitable purposes, and they, too, will, for the same period, have the free enjoyment of the improved conditions due to the wide roads and laying out of the area.

ALTERATIONS IN THE SCHEME.

We have had before us in all four alternative plans for carrying out this scheme, and attach a plan showing the modifications which, after repeated consideration, it appears to us desirable to insert in the original scheme.

The main road running from the Churney Road level-crossing to Kemp's shop, at the junction of Gibb's and Pedder Roads with Cumballa Hill Road, will be the direct route from the Fort to Cumballa Hill, Breach Candy, and the western portion of Walkeshwar. It will be the principal means of access to the new building area which it traverses from end to end, and as it will of itself give a character to the whole area, we propose that it be made 60 feet wide instead of 40 feet as originally proposed. Reference to the plan will show that the other roads included will be the means of improving facilities for traffic between parts of the City.

The main road, as now aligned, avoids the Parsee dharamsala which it is proposed, to deal with as described in paragraph 17, but traverses the land owed by the Parsee Punchayet. With a view to meet their wishes as far as possible, it is proposed that only the frontages for a limited depth along the roads should be acquired. The area formerly proposed to be acquired, but now to be left in their possession under this arrangement, is coloured red on the plan. The houses for the performance of religious services over the dead will be undisturbed, and space will be left for the re-erection of the quarters for the priests, &c., which are in the way of the line of one of the roads.

The roads running north and south traversing Survey Nos. 7305, and 7309 and 7310 and the "curved road" are to be omitted and replaced by extending the road running from the Gowalia Tank Road between revenue Survey Nos. 7341 and 7342 southwards in a direct line to meet the Chaupati Road at its junction with the new road which meet the Walkeshwar Road at the foot of the Siri Road. This road which traverses the centre of the building estate we have decided should be of the same width as the main road, to which it is at right angles, namely, 60 feet.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

The next important alteration is in the new road on the extreme east of the area forming a chord to the irregular curved portion of Gamdevi Road. As altered it does away with the necessity for acquiring the Municipal Ward Office and the portion of the Petit bungalow compound. It is also proposed to exclude the properties east of this new road lying between it and Gamdevi Road not actually required for the road. These properties are assessed at comparatively high rates on account of the frontage on Gamdevi Road; there is no necessity for acquiring them, and the advantage is problematical, as the new frontages to be created will be superior and may have the effect of depreciating the value of the present frontage properties.

For similar reasons, it is further proposed to exclude from the area to be acquired the properties with frontage on Gowalia Tank Road and on Chaupati Road west of the Gamdevi Road; and lastly, the scheme of roads for laying out the internal area has been revised to suit these alterations.

The aggregate length of the road to be constructed is 10,633 feet, occupying an area of 61,636 square yards, and the cost including drains and sewers is estimated at Rs. 3,54,987.

RECLAIMING THE TANK.

The estimate for roads includes a sum of Rs. 86,471 for a deep cutting on the line of main road from which a gross quantity of nearly 16 1-2 lakhs of c. ft. of material will be available. This, it is proposed, should be utilised in partly filling in the Gowalia Tank. We deem it to be a measure of great importance to the sanitary improvement of the neighbourhood that this tank should be drained to as low a level as possible and filled in. The entire quantity of material required to fill in the tank to road level is estimated at a little under 44 1-2 lakhs of c. ft., so that to fill it in entirely about 28 lakhs of additional material would be required. This would cost Rs. 1,02,463.

The area to be thus reclaimed measures 24,640 square yards. It is suggested that the Corporation should be asked to make the tank over to the Board on terms similar to those on which Government have granted the reclamation rights on the foreshore, that is, the Board should bear the whole expense of draining and filling in the tank and of carrying out such other works as may be necessary for the disposal of storm-water, and should have the enjoyment of the reclaimed area free for a term of years thereafter, paying interest at 3 per cent. on the market value of the land minus the cost of reclamation, and on the expiration of 99 years the land should revert to the Corporation.

THE COST.

The entire cost of the scheme is estimated at—

Acquisition of property, excluding those falling under para 17		Rs.	14,62,400
Cost of roads		"	3,54,987
Cost of reclaiming Gowalia Tank		"	1,02,463
		Rs.	19,19,850
Add—For cost of establishment and management 10 per cent., excluding value of property vesting in Board		Rs.	1,84,835
Total		Rs.	21,04,685

We think it may be estimated that, if let on a 99 years' lease, the land, having in all cases excellent frontages, would be in full occupation at the end of 10 years, when the financial state on a moderate estimate of its letting value would be—

Revenue		Rs.	1,06,000
Deduct—Collection 3 per cent		"	3,180
			1,02,820
Deduct—			
Interest	Rs. 84,187		
Sinking Fund	" 8,844		
		"	93,031
Net receipts per annum		"	9,789
During the next 10 years the net return would be increased by—Rents		"	21,000
Deduct—Collection		"	600
			20,400

or to Rs. 30,189 per annum. During the next 30 years to Rs. 50,589, and during the last 40 years there would be a clear net return of Rs. 1,69,400 minus collection or, say, Rs. 1,64,000 per annum minus the payment to the Corporation on account of the Gowalia Tank, and thereafter, on the expiration of the leases, the entire property would fall into the hands of the Board as freehold.

BIRMINGHAM PARALLEL.

The financial position closely resembles that of the properties acquired under the Birmingham Improvement Scheme, while the project itself is similar in character to the Overnewton and Oatlands Estates under the Glasgow Improvement Trust, is described in the Chairman's report on those places.

The foregoing neglects the receipts from the increase in property taxes due to enhancement in rateable value which will accrue to the Board under Section 73 of the Act. This is not easy to estimate: that the increase will be very considerable is of course certain, but, on the other hand, the maintenance of the large area of road surface will be a material set off, and it is doubtful if in cases of this kind the net receipts accruing to the Board under this head will, in the first instance, be of material account. We recommend that the scheme as modified be forwarded for the sanction of Government. Government should be asked to accord their sanction subject to the submission hereafter of the detailed plans and estimates for the streets to be constructed. It should be explaned that the provision made in this respect is very ample, but that it would materially delay progress to defer sanction until the plans for such streets have been drawn out in detail.

We further recommend that a copy of this report and of the amended plan be furnished to the President of the Municipal Corporation, as the modifications comprise the filling in of the Gowalia Tank, a matter which may possibly require consideration in connection with the sub-soil drainage question. The report was adopted. The scheme as modified should, as recommended, be forwarded to Government for sanction, and a copy of the report and of the amended plan should be furnished to the President of the Municipal Corporation.

MARINE LINES.

Government Resolutions were read sanctioning the permanent appropriation of a portion of the Marine Lines Estate for building purposes, and observing that the plans of the buildings to be erected on the Marine Lines Estate should be those of first-class residences.

GRAIN COMPENSATION.

It was resolved that grain compensation may be allowed to all servants of the Board whose pay does not exceed Rs. 16 per month, under the same rules as applied to Government servants, with effect from 1st November, 1899, the first allowance being made in respect of the pay for October.

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MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 8,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 331 and 332 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th November, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 24th of January, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 24th of February, 1900.

(Sd.) MD. S. HUSSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 23rd Oct. 1899.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

CONSOLS declined 3-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 103 11-16. French Rentes remained at 100 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London at 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112; and Rupees Securities, 3 1-2 per cent, advanced 1-4 per cent, to £63 3-4. Bar Silver was unaltered at 27d. per oz.; and in New York at 58 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £40,000 in Silver and £80,000 in Gold to Bombay; £21,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £20,000 to Shanghai.

There was a further decline in Consols to-day of 1-8 per cent, to 103 9-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent lower, at 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London continued at 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent, to 111 1-2; but 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 1-4 per cent higher, at £64. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 4 5-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 4 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 1-16d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was still at 58 3-4 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London at 4·86 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices were unchanged all round; and American Arrivals were 1-32 to 1-64d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 31-32d. for November delivery, and 3 29-32d. for March-April. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 22,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

To-day Spot Mid-Americans advanced 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market; and American Arrivals 5-64d. in all positions, at 4 3-64d. and 3 63-64d. for November and March-April delivery, respectively. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports, 10,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was firm. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 22,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 55,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales greater, at 72,000 bales. The week's Imports were 21,000 bales more, at 93,000 bales. The total stock increased by 14,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 744,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 7 9-16 cents per lb yesterday. Futures were 1 point higher for February as 7·33 cents, and 2 points for May at 7·41 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales.

There was no change to-day in New York in Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton, 7 9-16 cents being still quoted; February Futures were 3 points higher at 7·36 cents, and May 2 points, at 7·43 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 44,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was. 3,790,000 bales, compared with 3,390,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

There has been a quiet feeling in our local Cotton Market to-day. Exporters bought 200 bales Bengal at Rs. 175 to Rs. 185 per candy; and the Mills 100 Bengal at Rs. 175, and 100 Lahore at Rs. 195. For "Good" Broach, March delivery. Rs. 212 was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 176; "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, Rs. 193.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are unchanged; market are quiet.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,319	bales.
Wheat	4,850	cwts.
Linseed	1,260	"
Gingellyseed	11,452	"
Poppyseed	612	"
Rice	19,930	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened quieter in tone to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8 to 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little doing, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Francs	1·72	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given in a quiet market at 95 11-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 88 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Central India Mill are Rs. 25 higher; and Colaba Land and Mills Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 1,212 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-4
Bar Silver	27

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan, arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th November, 1899.

1. There will be drill for the members of the Bandora detachment on the Varsova Sands, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th November, 1899.

1. Until further notice the Drills for Cadet Companies will be as follows:—

(1) Byculla School:—At 4-30 p.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.
(2) St. Mary's College:—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesdays and 7-15 a.m. on Thursdays.
(3) Cathedral High School:—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
(4) Byculla Scottish School:—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesdays.
(5) John Connon School:—At 3-30 p.m. on Fridays.

BATTALION PARADE.

2. The Battalion will parade on Thursday morning next the 23rd instant. Hour and place for parade will be notified hereafter.

3. The following promotions will take effect from this date:—No. 4321 Vol R Hoogwerf and No. 4241 Vol H E Miller F Company, to be Lance Corporals; No. 4650 Cadet G Rogers, No. 4658 Cadet H Royal and No. 4661 Cadet P Somerville H Company to be Sergeants and No. 4559 Cadet F Shallard to be Lance Sergeant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th November, 1899.

1. Orderly Sergts for this week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt W Harvey.
No. 2 Company—Sergt W F Zorhorst.
2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Sub-division, No. 1 Company, No. 671 Gr A A Barry.
3. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Co (Town Hall Compound)
Tuesday and Thursday at 5-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters)
Tuesday and Thursday at 5-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
4. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 25th instant at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m., sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. No. 2 Sub-division of each company is detailed to take first relief.
Dress:—Drill Order without arms, putties to be worn.
6. The Corps Tailor will be at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters from 9 to 10 p.m., on Tuesday the 21st instant to measure and fit uniforms.
7. Pending the formation of a "Reserve Company" the Reservists of the Corps are attached as follows:—
No. 1 Company Grs D Wilson, H Huggett and S Moray.
No. 2 Company Grs H R Hoyle and J E P White.
8. The following member has been transferred from the Active to the Reserve list and posted to No. 1 Company—Gr G H Phillips.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SANDERS—November 11, at Cawnpore the wife of C G Sanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANKESTER—ARCHIBALD—November 13, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev Francis B Sandberg, Chaplain, Cecil Pryor Lankester, M R C S, of Peshawar, youngest son of Henry Lankester, Esq J P, of Leicester, to Cecile Florence second daughter of W F A Archibald, Esq, Master of the Supreme Court, Royal Courts of Justice, London.

THOMSON—KELLY—November 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Sialkote, by the Rev C A Gillmore, M A, I F R Thompson, 26th Punjab Infantry, son of Colonel Ross Thompson, R E retired, to Maude Agnes, second daughter of Colonel J G Kelly, C B, A D C, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATH.

LYTLE—November 8, at Sialkot, of dysentery, the Rev D S Lytle, of the American United Presbyterian Mission, aged 52 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1899.

THE Press censorship is evidently redoubling its precautions, with the result that it is increasingly difficult to understand exactly how matters really are at the seat of war. Certain definite statements are made, which it is not easy to reconcile with others of recent date. Lord Methuen and the Brigade of Guards are at Orange River, which is seventy miles, as the crow flies, from Kimberley. The Guards have been practised in night-marching, apparently with the idea of eluding the vigilance of the large number of Boers on the line of march. A collision took place two or three days ago, forty miles south of Kimberley, between a strong Boer force and a reconnoitring party of British troops, who had to retire. Of Kimberley we hear definitively, what was rumoured some weeks since, that the supply of provisions is falling short. From Mafeking we hear nothing. In Natal the situation is as nebulous as it has been ever since the communications of Ladysmith with Durban have been cut. The great bridge over the Tugela River has been destroyed by the Boers, and it is stated to be their intention to wreck the line from the south. All accounts agree that Ladysmith has undergone a well-nigh continuous bombardment for several days, and even at night, but without causing any serious damage, the shells refusing as usual to explode. But we hear nothing now of the Boer guns being silenced by the Naval Brigade. There is no mention even of a return fire, and it has been specifically stated that for one whole afternoon the British artillery did not reply. The Boers have made frequent attempts to close in upon Ladysmith, but have been uniformly repulsed and driven back to their lines by sorties from the garrison. The British sortie on Tuesday last was successful, and cost the Boers five killed and two wounded. On the 17th instant a runner brought news to Estcourt from General White that all was well. It is reported—by whom is not stated—that the Boers are getting seriously short of provisions; but, as they are in military possession of large areas of the Garden Colony, they will doubtless be able to commandeer all that they require until the relieving column from Durban comes on the scene. South of Ladysmith, the Free Staters and the British had heavy fighting, the result of which was unknown. Meanwhile the transports are arriving almost daily, and 27,000 men are reported at the Cape. Great secrecy is observed as to the destination intended by General Buller for this large body of troops.

UPON the evidence submitted to the Railway Commission during last week, the scheme of the Bombay Port Trust for improving the railway and shipping facilities for the trade of the Port should meet with the approval of Government. There was practically no real opposition to the scheme, the objections put forward being largely confined to criticism of details, while to some extent they seemed to be due to a sentimental dislike of change. The proposals of the Trust are in the first place intended to assist in the further commercial prosperity and development of Bombay, but they will have an equally important effect in aiding the schemes for the sanitary improvement of the city, which the Improvement Trust have in hand. Put briefly, it is proposed to build a railway line from the junction of the G. I. P. Railway system at Sion to the Docks with the object primarily of facilitating the carriage of goods to the ships. There will also be a branch line from Mahim connecting the B. B. and C. I. with the Trustees' main line at Sion. The railway, however, is but a corollary to the other part of the scheme which provides for the erection of grain storage sheds at Wari Bunder and the provision of a cotton depot at Mazagon. The grain trade is at present centred in the crowded district of Mandvi, and, as it is necessary for the sanitary betterment of that area that the congestion should be relieved, it is desirable that the grain godowns should be removed. No better position for these warehouses has been suggested than that proposed by the Trustees. There seems to be a distinct connection between plague in Mandvi and the storage of grain there, but, apart from any question of that kind, the advantages of removing the mart for this produce to the docks are so obvious that they scarcely require to be mentioned. With the depots situated at the point of exportation instead of at Mandvi, there is little need to demonstrate the fact that merchants will derive a considerable advantage in the saving on cartage from the present godowns to the docks. In regard to the removal of the cotton trade from Colaba to Mazagon some little disinclination to change was exhibited by the cotton traders. But, really, it did not amount to any serious opposition to the scheme, and here again the advantages of the removal to the merchants themselves appear so great that, as Mr. S. M. Moses pointed out, they would, no doubt, very soon discover them, and would voluntarily shift their business to the new mart. The millowners, of course, would heartily welcome the proposed change, as it would place the cotton mart very near the mills. To the dealers again, the vital point is that, by going to Mazagon, they would effect an annual saving in cartage, which has been estimated at Rs. 1,44,000. It is true that they point out that this amount, when divided among a large number of dealers, might not alone be sufficient inducement to them to make the change, but other probable advantages in the matter of rents and insurance charges should increase the attractiveness of the proposals. In discussing a purely business matter it is perhaps too much to expect that questions of public good should be allowed to intervene, and, so far as the merchants are concerned, they are perfectly right in hesitating to leave Colaba until the business benefits of the change are clearly demonstrated. Still, it is one of the attractions of this scheme of the Port Trust that along with its benefits to trade proceeds a public improvement. Witnesses, of varied interests, testified to the desirableness of removing the Cotton Green from Colaba, and, if that were done, it would leave that district open for an increase of residential buildings which are much needed. In this way it is highly probable that as Mr. J. N. Tata pointed out, the Colaba Land and Mill Company, instead of suffering by the removal of the cotton trade would find their land rising in value.

The proposed railway line will extend for the whole of its length along the Port Trust property. As pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Burke and other members of the Trust, they are at present cut off from utilising their northern property, and one of the direct results of carrying out the project will be the improvement of this land. The provision of increased railway facilities will naturally have the effect of inducing a larger number of people to live outside the city. Mr. Tata has already foreshadowed a scheme that lived some thirty years ago and then died, for the development of the island of Trombay as a residential place should the Trustees' line be carried out. He proposes now to have a narrow guage railway from Mahim to Matoonga and thence to have a wire tram up the hill at Trombay. But that is by the way. In considering the construction of the Trustees' Railway, the Commission appeared to pay particular attention to the interests of the G. I. P. Company in so far as they might be affected by the competition of the new line. While the representatives of the G. I. P. considered that the new railway might take away nearly the whole of their present goods traffic from Sion to Wari Bunder, unless the Company went so far as to virtually quote preferential rates, Mr. Burke was unable to accept that view. Some of the traffic would be diverted, but he doubted there being eventually any very large loss. In any case it should be borne in mind that the G. I. P. Company will in a short time cease to exist if the system will be entirely taken over by Government, so that too close a regard need not be paid to the Company's interests. As to whether the Trustees of the G. I. P. Company should construct and work the line, while naturally preferring that they should do it themselves, the Trustees have no objection to the railway scheme being carried out by the Company. This question is of importance only in so far as it affects the Government of India who may have to find the funds, though the Trustees are quite prepared to undertake that responsibility on their own account. There are, no doubt, numerous reasons why, after the line is built, it should be worked in its main section by the G. I. P., but there appears to be a unanimity of opinion that from the depot to the docks it should be entirely controlled and worked by the Port Trust. The scheme, in its entirety, including dock sidings and grain and cotton depots, is estimated to cost 35 lakhs of rupees. At present there is no appearance of the progress of Bombay being impeded by any refusal to launch out into bold and striking projects, and this scheme for the improvement of the Port is not less enterprising in character than others which are being undertaken in the city. If the export trade of Bombay is to further develop, facilities, such as the Trust propose to provide, are absolutely necessary. The construction of a new dock is even regarded by the Trustees as a necessity of the not remote future, and in that event a large expansion of the present scheme, especially the provision of sheds and sidings, would have to be included in that work. Possibly, as Mr. Zygouras pointed out, the necessity for a third dock might be avoided by special arrangements in the matter of sheds, but, though that is doubtful, it is but an addition to the many arguments in favour of the Trustees' present enterprise. The authorities have no fear of any financial loss, for, supposing the railway line, which is not the chief part of the scheme, should in the beginning fail to pay its way, there will be other increased sources of income to fully compensate for any deficit on the working of the line. Then it is estimated that the material gain, resulting to the traders by the improved facilities, would amount to the considerable sum of seven or eight lakhs of rupees annually. Finally, there are the indirect benefits to be considered, and foremost among these is the assistance which the execution of this scheme will give to the carrying out of the projects which are intended to make Bombay sanitary as well as picturesque.

FROM the mass of figures which illumine the able report of Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, on the administration of the Bombay Registration Department, it appears that last year 320,857 documents were registered. That is the total under the two systems regulated by Acts III of 1877 and XVII of 1879, the latter being the village registration system in force in the four Deccan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur. The figures show a decrease over those of 1897-98 when the registered documents numbered 371,347. Excluding wills and authorities these papers related to property representing a value of Rs. 9,85,17,317. Similar deeds of property registered in the preceding year represented a value of Rs. 9,97,35,212. Here, as in so many other public departments, the decline in the number of the transactions is stated to be due to the plague, for the disastrous effects of the pestilence do not end with the terrible sacrifice of life which has marked its progress. The gross expenditure under the two systems of registration was last year Rs. 3,39,581 against Rs. 3,37,086 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,75,331 as compared with Rs. 5,97,453. The surplus under these Acts was Rs. 2,35,750 or nearly a quarter of a lakh less than in the preceding year. Adding the surplus of Rs. 35,494, which accrued under the Joint Stock Companies Act, the total surplus of the Registration Department for the past year was Rs. 2,71,244 or Rs. 9,401 less than in the previous year. Compared, however, with the surplus of three years ago the balance for 1898-99 has fallen by Rs. 34,533, the registration transactions having last year been fewer by 27,642 than in the year which closed the previous triennial period. Mr. Filgate, however, points out that twenty years ago, when the financial position of the Bombay Registration Department was very far from being as firmly established as at present, there was a deficit for two years in succession owing to the disastrous effects of the famine of 1876-77 on the Departmental finances. When, therefore, the effects of the pestilence which has ravaged the Presidency during the past three years are considered, it may be taken that the financial results of the working of the Department during the last official year are of a fairly satisfactory character.

RECENTLY four specific schemes for clearing away slum property and re-housing the people were laid before the London County Council. St. Luke's is first dealt with, the districts being Lever-street, Roby-street, Baltic-street, and Honduras-street. The property in the first of these streets is nearly an acre in extent, and is closely packed with small houses, quite destitute of yards. In Roby-street the present buildings are described as of the very worst description; whilst in Baltic-street the houses lack air space and light, and are invariably in a bad state of repair. The same may be said of Honduras-street, where an "immediate improvement" is imperatively demanded. Within these areas some 1,193 persons belonging to the "working classes" are said to reside. These would have to be displaced for a time; but on the cleared sites dwellings to accommodate some 1,256 persons may be erected at an estimated cost of £144,850. The next scheme submitted by the Housing Committee referred to the Aylesbury-Place area in Clerkenwell, and Union-buildings in Holborn. Old houses, without back-yards, are proposed to be swept away. Some 1,402 persons at present reside in this crowded part. The new buildings would provide for 1,400 at a cost of £169,800. The third scheme referred to St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark. The areas are in Webber-row, King's Bench-walk, and Grott-place, where some 900 persons are at present housed. The dwellings suggested to be erected on those sites would cost £152,950, but in the future some 1,750 people would be accommodated. The fourth, and smallest, scheme is at Poplar, and will cost £13,300. The scheduled areas are Burford's and Tucker's Courts, and Favonius-street. In the two courts the death-rates per 1,000 between 1894 and 1898 were 25·8 and 20·5 respectively, compared with a death-rate for Poplar in 1897 of 19·8. The rates per 1,000 children under the age of five years were 88·9 and 95·7 compared with 65·6 for the entire district. These proposals are to be considered at the next Council meeting. The difference in the cost per head of the new dwellings is a most important one. These can only be given in the first three schemes. In No. 1 it is roughly £115 8s. per head; in No. 2, £121 5s.; and in No. 3,—£87, a difference of £34 between the highest and the lowest. It would be interesting to know the reason for so wide a difference. The buildings, it is presumed, are to be upon the same plans; the cost of material and wages paid are the same. Is the excess made up in the compensation paid to owners for compulsory acquirement?

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship Carthage were Lady Young, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, I. M. S.; Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Sorkis, I. M. S., and others.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Indo-British Institution asks us to state that he has received a liberal donation of two hundred rupees from the Thespian Dramatic Club. The Institution is most sadly in need of funds to meet current expenses, and the gift could not have come at a more opportune time.

SIR HENRY PRINSEP, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning from Europe by the mail steamer Caledonia, left on Saturday morning for Howra by the Nagpur mail train.

A COUNTRY cart load of wheat on its way from D. I. Khan to Tank was looted by thieves. The thieves are believed to be Mahomedan Jats. A great part of the wheat has however since been recovered, as the thieves, unable to carry it away, left most of it on a plain.

ANTHRAX has broken out among the horses of the 15th and 54th Batteries, R.F.A., at Meerut, over a dozen animals having already succumbed to the diseas.

THE Indian Medical Association has made strong representations to the Government of India, asking that the competitive examinations for the Indian Medical Service may be held simultaneously in London and Calcutta and that graduates of Indian Universities may be eligible for competition.

DR. GEORGE WATT, Economic Reporter to the Government of India, who is at present on a tour round the chief commercial centres of India with the view of enlisting the co-operation of the mercantile community in the collection of exhibits for the new Commercial Museum in Calcutta, left Calicut on Saturday, and will march through the Wynaad, where he hopes to collect a complete series of samples illustrative of the Indian coffee industry.

FOR the information of tourists and others, it is notified that persons wishing to visit the Khyber Pass must first obtain written passes from the Political Officer in the Khyber, or, in his absence, from the Commissioner or the Officer Commanding the Khyber Force at Lundi Kotal, or the Officer Commanding the Khyber Rifles at Jamrud. Visitors are able to proceed as far as Lundi Kotal and return the same day by tonga, with three hours stay allowed at Lundi Kotal, but no accommodation is available.

THE agent of the South Indian Railway Company has applied to the Board of Directors for saction to spend Rs. 25,000 on a traffic and engineering survey of a line of railway from Trichinopoly to Tirukoilur. At first, traffic statistics will be collected, and if the result warrants an expectation that the proposed railway will prove remunerative, the engineering survey will be proceeded with during this working season. Panrutti or Villuparam, it is said, will be the site for the northern junction of the proposed line.

AT the time of the recent activity of the Mullah Powindah across the border a British force was quietly moved out in the direction of the threatened scene of disturbance, and although the circumstance escaped notice at the time the movement was accomplished with remarkable smartness and rapidity, and in fact would have been a check of an unexpected kind to the Mullah if his advance had not ended abruptly from other causes. The Major-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Forces has now intimated his high appreciation of the promptitude and celerity displayed in moving out the force from Dera Ismail Khan and Tank on the 24th and 25th of last month. He attaches great credit to Colonel Pollock, 1st Sikhs, and all the officers and men concerned, and considers the march was made very rapidly.

THE natives of Dera Ismail Khan, when they desire to cross the river or a large stream have a habit of blowing out two skins shaped like mussacks, and these joined together they use as a life-buoy. Then lying on their stomachs between them, they vigorously kick out, while two circular pieces of leather fastened to their hand serve as a paddle. When coming along, splashing and kicking, they look like a huge fish in distress. The other day two little brothers aged nine and ten launched out from their village taking along two chattis of milk which were destined for a village on the opposite bank. They had between them three mussacks well blown out, and they were proceeding on gaily when one of the mussacks sprang a leak. They were at this time in mid stream; but had they retained their presence of mind and let go the chattis of milk, they might with the two mussacks have got to land safe. But unfortunately they both got confused and struggling against each other, the poor little fellows were drowned.

IT was recently decided to demolish the ruins of the Fort at Saragheri on the Samana Range, and to use the stones for the erection of a cairn on the site of the former post. In accordance with the wishes of the C. R. E. at Fort Lockhart, a party of Sikhs, belonging to No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, was sent out on the 5th instant to search the ruins for the remains of the little garrison furnished by the 36th Sikhs, which perished there just two years ago. They recovered fifteen complete skeletons, which were brought back to the camp and cremated on the following date with due ceremony, in accordance with the rites of the Sikh religion. No other relics were found, and even the iron bracelets invariably worn by Sikhs were missing, from which it is evident that the bodies must have been completely stripped before the walls were pulled down upon them by the enemy.

THE situation reminds us very much of how the mofussil population suffered many years ago in the matter of bread. The Government of India found its tender conscience suddenly pierced with the conviction that its jail industries were strangling private trade. Week after week Resolutions were issued suppressing the manufacture of this and that article for public consumption until at last it came to the bakeries; and the residents of little stations who from time immemorial had looked to the local Civil Surgeon for the staff of life found their supplies suddenly cut off. Railways moreover were not so plentiful fifteen or sixteen years ago, and the result in numbers of small places which found themselves obliged to send into a big headquarters station was that they could only get their bread many days old and dry or mouldy according to the season. Of course the prohibition was too absurd to be maintained long, and by tacit or express consent the mofussil communities were allowed to provide themselves with wholesome food from the jails again. When a sufficient number of typhoid cases have occurred we may take it that it will be the same with the dairies.

SIR J. G. ROGERS having resigned his post as Director-General of the Sanitary Department, Cairo, Pinching Bey, chief inspector in the department, has been appointed to succeed him.

THE Egyptian Cavalry and Camel Corps have reconnoitred the Khalifa's former camp at Jebel Gedir, which they found deserted. Lord Kitchener is now at Omdurman, but is expected to arrive in Cairo very shortly.

THE QUEEN has approved the appointment of Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, K. C. M.G., to be Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Mr. Clinton Dawkins, who resigns the office in March next.

ON October 28, the Dundee whaler Nova Zembla, Captain Guy, arrived in the Tay after a most successful voyage in the Arctic regions. The vessel brings the large catch of eight whales, which it is estimated will yield 120 tons of oil and 6 1-2 tons of bone.

A DEPUTATION from the French African Society, headed by M. Charles Soller, the explorer, waited on Oct. 30 on M. Delcasse to urge, for the sake of European interests and trade in the Mozambique Channel, that Delagoa Bay should be kept outside the chronic conflicts in South Africa. They suggested that France should initiate an agreement with the other European Powers to ensure such neutralisation. M. Delcasse's reply is not stated.

CAPTAIN E. F. HOLDEN, of the 5th Dragoon Guards is, by permission of the War Office, taking out to the Transvaal, at his own expense, a new automatic quick-firing gun made by the Colt Company. The automatic gun consists of a single heavy barrel, weighing 40 lb., or complete with mountings and cartridges 114 lb. It is readily portable, and is self-operating after the first shot has been fired by hand, discharging a minimum of 400 shots per minute.

A TELEGRAM from New York through Laffan's Agency says:—In response to Captain Watkins's appeal for the revision of the penalty he incurred through wrecking the liner Paris on the Manacles, Mr. Starbuck, Federal Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, has reduced the term of the suspension of the officer's certificate to six months, dating from the 26th Oct. Mr. Starbuck gives as the ground of his decision his conviction that the disaster was the result of miscalculation, and not of carelessness.

THE *Times* Rome correspondent telegraphs:—I understand that the question of the eventual substitution of the English for the Italian language in the Maltese Courts is receiving the attention of the Italian Government. Since the issue is one which appeals strongly to the sentiment of the Italian nation, it is hoped that, when the South African struggle is over, means may be found amicably to safeguard the susceptibilities of the Italian-speaking inhabitants of the island while preserving all due guarantees for English residents.

THE Pekin Government has decided to farm out the collection of the likin dues in the Province of Kuang-tung for a yearly payment of 4,000,000 taels. This placing of the taxation of trade in the hands of private persons is regarded by foreigners here with considerable misgivings, as it is calculated to impose still heavier burdens than those already existing on foreign trade with the interior. It is expected that, if the experiment proves successful from the Chinese standpoint, the system will be extended to other provinces, to the great detriment of commerce generally.

THE "North-German Gazette" contains the following paragraph:—"A newspaper of this city publishes statements on the authority of 'official circles' by which the attempt is made to advance and with intention to minimise the importance of the approaching meeting between the Emperor and the Czar. So far as 'official circles' can be concerned at all in the spreading of such reports they can only be foreign and not German. It is sufficient to make this correction. The contents of those statements, according to which it is only a question of a passing greeting of a private character, are, of course, without foundation."

A *Reuter* telegram from Lausanne, Oct. 27, says:—After a session of two years and a half the Anglo-Colombian International Arbitration Court to-day declared its award in the matter of the differences which arose between the Government of the department of Antiguia in Colombia, and the Government, of Colombia, on the one hand, and the firm of Punchard, M'Taggart, Lowther, and Co., of London, on the other, with regard to the Madellin-Magdalena River Railway. The Colombian claims against the British firm, amounting to 800,000 frc., are dismissed, and the British firm is awarded upwards of 1,000,000 frs.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS IN FORCE SOUTH OF KIMBERLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A despatch delayed in transmission, dated the 11th instant, shows that the Boers are in great strength south of Kimberley.

Lieutenant Brooke, of the 9th Lancers, narrowly escaped capture while scouting during a reconnaissance at Orange River on the 10th instant. His horse was shot under him, and a bullet went through his helmet.

The British Artillery shelled the enemy behind ridges, thereby drawing a heavy rifle fire on the Northumberland Fusiliers.

The scene of this fight is forty miles south of Kimberley. The enemy is very strong, and it will requre a strong force to dislodge them.

BRIGADE OF GUARDS ARRIVED AT ORANGE RIVER.

PREPARING TO ADVANCE TO RELIEVE KIMBERLEY.

EXERCISED IN NIGHT MARCHES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 18, 8-5 P.M.

The following telegram has been received in London from the Cape :—

On the 15th instant, at 12-35 p.m., the Brigade of Guards arrived at the Orange River and marched to the station quarters, headed by drums and fifes.

The men are in high spirits, quite fit and anxious to fight.

Lord Methuen is preparing an advance for the relief of Kimberley.

He is exercising the troops in night marches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOER ADVANCE INTO CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Boers have occupied Burghersdorp and Colesburg.

THE KIMBERLEY RELIEF FORCE.

Reuter wires from Orange River on Thursday that arrangements are now completed for the advance on and relief of Kimberley. Lord Metheun is only avaiting the details.

The Scots Guards and one battalion of the Coldstreams have arrived, and the other battalion with tho Grenadiers are expected shorthy.

The Naval Brigade joins the Corps.

THE ACTION AT ESTCOURT.

The details from Estcourt of the attempt made by the Boers, on the 18th instant, to rush the place state that the enemy advanced quite confident of an easy victory in the face of the Dublins' volleys, when suddenly a shell from our Naval gun burst in the middle of a crowd of Boers, who doubled back helter-skelter, never dreaming that the British possessed a long-range gun at Estcourt.

THE PRISONERS FROM THE ARMOURED TRAIN.

The prisoners captured from the armoured train, including Mr. Winston Churchill, have been sent to Pretoria.

RIGID PRESS CENSORSHIP.

KIMBERLEY SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Press censor is suppressing all indications of General Buller's plans, but it appears probable that Lord Methuen is not going to Natal, but will command a column which will be formed at Orange River to relieve Kimberley, which is getting short of provisions.

General Hildyard will seemingly command a column to relieve Ladysmith.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT KIMBERLEY.

Reuter wires from Kimberley, on the 9th instant, that the enemy have cut off the main water-supply and lifted the garrison's cattle, and are closing in on every side.

The bombardment, however, is still futile.

GENERAL BULLER'S WHEREABOUTS.

General Buller's whereabouts are kept quite secret, but it is believed he has gone to the North of Cape Colony to decide finally upon a plan of campaign.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

All accounts concur that Mr. Winston Churchill behaved with conspicuous coolness and bravery, and rallied the men splendidly after the train was smashed. He eventually left with the engine, but returned to help the wounded and was then taken prisoner.

BOERS POSTED AT ENNERSDALE.

2,000 Boers with eight guns are posted at Ennersdale four miles from Estcourt.

THE MISSING FROM THE ARMOURED TRAIN.

Captain Haldane, of the Gordons, and Lieutenant Frankland, of the Dublins, are among those missing from the armoured train.

LATER.

Thirty-nine Dublins and four blue-jackets are missing at Estcourt, but the number of Natal Volunteers is still unknown.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The Malta with Mounted Infantry and Coldstreams, the City of Vienna with the remainder of the 12th Lancers and the staff of the first cavalry brigade, and the City of Cambridge with the Scottish Rifles have all arrived at Capetown.

The Oriental with the Welsh Fusiliers has arrived at Durban.

The Manila with the 2nd Devons has gone to Natal.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD METHUEN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lord Methuen and his staff arrived at Orange River on the 12th inst.

THE LATE ATTACK ON KHAMA.

The Boers who attacked Khama were accompanied by armed natives.

Khama has sent a regiment to Selukwe and another to Macloutsie.

The intervention of Khama has introduced a new factor in the war, as hitherto it was hoped that no natives would join.

BOER MOVEMENTS SOUTH OF LADYSMITH

4,000 Boers have joined the commando at Ennersdale.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE.

One of the bridges over the Tugela River has been destroyed.

Boer despatches confirm the news that the great Tugela Bridge has been destroyed.

NEWS FROM LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 11-30 A.M.

A telegram from Estcourt, dated the 17th inst., states that a runner has come in from Ladysmith with news from General White that all was well and that the Boer shells are ineffective.

General White has made a sortie and driven the Boers from their big guns without any loss to the British.

The town is quite healthy.

THE SORTIE BY THE COLONIALS.

2-20 P. M.

The "Times" second edition in a telegram from Estcourt confirms the news of the sortie made by the Colonials from Ladysmith, and Reuter adds that a runner, who left Ladysmith on Wednesday afternoon, states that in the successful British sortie on Tuesday the Boers lost five killed and two wounded.

THE REINFORCEMENTS AT THE CAPE.

4-5 P. M.

The reinforcements which have arrived at the Cape now number 27,000 men.

BOER REVERSES BEFORE LADYSMITH.

Further details from Ladysmith state that the Boers endeavoured to make their investment of the town closer but were repulsed.

General White then made a sortie and drove the Boers from their advanced positions inflicting on them heavy loss.

BOERS' PROVISIONS RUNNING SHORT.

It is reported that the enemy is becoming seriously short of provisions.

Boer despatches from Ladysmith are beginning to reach Lorenzo Marques. The latest describes a severe cannonade as having taken place on the 14th instant in which the British apparently got the best of it. The despatch adds that heavy fighting had taken place between the Free Staters and the British to the South of Ladysmith, the result of which is unknown.

GENERAL JOUBERT LIVES.

General Joubert has been indisposed, but is now better.

This apparently disposes of the report of his death.

THE ARCANA TRANSPORTS.

The Arcana with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders has arrived at Capetown.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

The transports Mongolia, Pavonia, Jamaica, Cephalonia and America have arrived at Capetown.

Some of the transports will land their troops at Capetown, others at East London, and others in Natal.

The Press Censor however conceals the movements being made by the troops.

BOER ATTACK ON ESTCOURT.

10-10 P. M

The Boers attempted to rush Estcourt, to-day, and were supported by their artillery, but the fire from our naval gun and volleys from the Dublins promptly repelled them.

THE KIMBERLEY RELIEF COLUMN.

All details regarding Methuen's Column assembling at Orange River are suppressed, but it is known that they will march as light as possible.

BOER ADVANCE IN CAPE COLONY.

The Boers have occupied Barkley West and Douglas unopposed.

CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.

DESTRUCTION OF TUGELA BRIDGE.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires, London 18th November :—

The following messages appear in the *Times* :—Lorenzo Marques, 17th—News from Ladysmith, dated 16th, states that the town is shelled night and day and the garrison is hard-pressed. Four thousand Boers have joined the Estcourt commando to meet the British relief column. Tugela Bridge has been destroyed. The Portuguese are erecting fortifications on the border.

Jamestown, 14th.—Six hundred Free Staters, with two twelve-pounders, entered Aliwal North to-day and hoisted the Republic's flag, declaring the town and district as part of the Free State.

Queenstown, 13th.—Trustworthy reports say that the Free State commandoes generally are in motion along the Orange River and important developments are expected.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH FATHER MATHEWS.

WHY FUSILIERS AND GLOUCESTERS SURRENDERED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The following telegrams are published by a Calcutta contemporary :—

London, Nov. 16th :—Father Mathews, Chaplain to the Irish Fusiliers, has again been interviewed. It now appears that his first statement was misunderstood. His second statement makes no mention of the flag incident. The reason why the Gloucesters and the Irish Fusiliers surrendered was, he declares, simply to avoid annihilation. Father Mathews adds his testimony to the magnificent courage and endurance displayed by the officers and men of both regiments.

London Nov. 17, 11-43 a.m. :—The latest sensation from the seat of war is the derailment and destruction of a British armoured train, from Ladysmith, near Colenso, and the capture or slaughter of the greater number of the combatants on board. The circumstances under which the affair occurred are as follows :—The enemy, in considerable numbers, although their force has not been exactly estimated, were in hiding in a scrub near Cheveley where they had pulled up the rails. They then trained their guns on to the spot, and the moment the doomed train ran off the line a terrific fire was poured in. Almost overwhelmed as they were, the crew of the train made a most gallant stand. Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, correspondent of the *Morning Post*, behaved with conspicuous gallantry and admirably seconded the efforts of the Regular Officers.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The Transvaal War Fund in Calcutta now amounts to 37,000 rupees.

PRAYER FOR BRITISH SUCCESS.

BROACH, Nov. 19.

The Broach Parsis met to-day in the Narielvala Fire Temple to offer prayers for granting victory to the Imperial troops in the Transvaal and for a honourable and speedy peace; and to mitigate the severity of the famine. Loyal speeches were made and hearty cheers were given for the permanency of the British Raj. A handsome portrait of Professor Dadabhoy was unveiled at the close of the gathering, a gift of Mr. Ardeshir Narielvala of Bombay, who had borne the expenses of the Jassan, for which he was thanked.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SEAFORTHS FOR KHARTOUM.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The two companies of Seaforth Highlanders going to Khartoum are only the usual winter detachment.

THE KHALIFA'S MOVEMENTS.

Nov. 18.

Sirdar Kitchener is at Khartoum and reports that the situation is unchanged, and the Khalifa still to the westward of Duem.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The reserve of gold in Government treasuries on the 7th instant was valued at 5,41,81,836 rupees, of which one-and-half crores was in Calcutta and nearly four crores in Bombay. This is addition to thirty lakhs worth of gold held in England.

OTHER ITEMS.

Mr. Cruickshank has resumed charge of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. C. D. Babington, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, Poona, is gazetted for two months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Nov. 19.

The first of the two semi-final matches in connection with the Poona Hockey Tournament was played at the Gymkhana between the 14th Bombay Infantry and No. 1 Field Battery. The game was fast and some brilliant skirmishes were witnessed. The 14th began well and scored the first two goals within a short time of each other; in the second half they, however, appeared to fall off somewhat, and the Gunners did most of the work. Eventually the 14th won by three goals to one.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

BAD IN BHOR STATE.

There was one case and one death in the city yesterday; the total mortality being 13; in the district there were 17 cases and 23 deaths. To-day's return shows one imported death in the city, the total mortality being eight; in the district 41 cases and 36 deaths. Talegaon shows 10 cases and 4 deaths; Agalamble 7 cases, 8 deaths; and Saswad, 6 cases 4 deaths.

The plague in the Bhor State is bad.

MURDER IN THE FORT.

YESTERDAY afternoon one Shaik Oosman Shaik Dawood, a Mahomedan labourer, who resided in Carwar Street, Frere Road, murdered Khatiza, wife of his neighbour, by cutting her stomach by means of a table knife. It appears that Shaik Dawood missed a copper chatty from his room three days ago and charged Khatiza, who was his next door neighbour, with stealing it. Yesterday afternoon a quarrel arose between the party regarding the pot, when Khatiza's daughter brought a knife from her room and threw it at the man. The knife struck him on the right hand, causing a slight wound. Shaik Oosman picked up the knife and plunged it in Khatiza's stomach. An alarm of murder was raised and the police appearing on the scene, the woman was placed no a gharry and was being conveyed to a hospital, but she died on the way. Her body was then conveyed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held this morning. The accused was arrested by the police on the spot.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACE MEETINGS.

THE following are the races to be run at the two first extra meetings on the course at Mahaluxmi on the 9th and 16th paoximo :—

SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER. 1899.

FIRST RACE—The Colonials—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Horses. W A and C. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Horses which have never started for a race, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

SECOND RACE—The Maiden Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C B horses. W A and C Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs. Horses which have never started for a race, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

THIRD RACE—The December Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200; second. Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C B ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500; 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value, Rs. 90 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

FOURTH RACE—The New Stakes—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 50; third, Rs 25. For Maiden Arab ponies 13-3 and under measured since 1st April, 1899. 13-3 to carry 9st, W I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs 180, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs 90 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE—The Novice Stakes—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 50; third, Rs 25. For Arab and C B ponies, 13-2 and under which have not won a race value Rs 50 or over, 13-2 to carry 8st 12lbs. W I. Distance—½ mile.

SIXTH RACE—Auction Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under; 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 9st 10lbs. W I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Distance—½ mile.

SEVENTH RACE—The Gymkhana Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C B ponies the property of members of the Byculla, Bombay or Yacht Club, Bombay the Club of W I, Poona, or of the Bombay or Poona Gymkhana, 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs. G. R's only. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180 once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 5lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1899.

FIRST RACE—The Trials—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Horses landed from Australia since 1st August, 1899. W A. Penalties—Winners: once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens 10lbs. Distance—½ mile.

SECOND RACE—The Bedouin Stakes—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C B Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or upwards. W A and C. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—Ponies 7lbs; Maidens 5lbs. Ponies or horses which have not won a race Rs. 90 or upwards 5lbs (accumulative). Distance—6 furlongs.

THIRD RACE—The Christmas Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C B ponies 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or upwards. 13-3 to carry 9st. W I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens 5lb. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or upwards 5lbs (acumulative). Distance—6 furlongs.

FOURTH RACE—The New Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab Ponies measured since 1st April 1899. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W I Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180 once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or upwards 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE—The Liliput Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200 second, Rs. 50; third Rs. 25. For Arab and C B ponies 13-2 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or upwards. 13-2 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens 5lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or upward 5lbs (accumulative.) Distance—5 furlongs.

SIXTH RACE—The Little Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For English and Australian Ponies 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500. 13-3 to carry 9st. W I Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener, Rs. 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens 4lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or upwards 5lbs, (accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

SEVENTH RACE—The Amateur Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or upwards, W A and C raised 2st. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lb. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or upwards 5 lbs (accumulative). G. R's only. Distance—5 furlongs.

NOTES FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

THE City of Palaces is filling fast. Houses are at a premium, and hotels and boarding houses have their rooms bespoken if not already occupied. At the jetties the season's novelties are being landed, in great packing cases, for the shops. Horses are exercising on the Maidan. New faces appear each day on the Red Road. Old carriages are being smartened up and new ones built, for the cold weather is here and the residents are not going to be outdone by the newcomers. Frocks are still in their boxes, but already one can study developments in the Calcutta masher's hat, while of other masculine gear the white tumtum will be a feature of the year. To be really the thing, it should be attached to one of the miniature coblike ponies, which have suddenly sprung up in Calcutta. Delightful, little, thick-set creatures they are, with the bone of the Burma tat of fifteen years ago, but better bred and cleaner limbed, with deep chests, wide-set hocks, and powerful quarters; the very ideal of what a hill steed should be, though for the plains they at first strike one as diminutive.

The greatest surprise to the sojourner, however, is in the electric fans. The lighting one expected after the preparations which were to be seen last cold season; but the fans, instead of remaining, as then seemed probable, a luxury of the curious, have sprung into popular favour as widespread as it has been well deserved. So fascinating is the new invention that one sees elderly officials from Simla industriously catching the pervading Calcutta cold in the head under them, for very interest at finding them in the club. Silent and efficient, they neither snore nor stop in the night, like the cooly they have replaced, nor creak and flap like his miserable punkah. They are truly an invention which will mitigate the discomforts of life in Bengal in the hot months. For the time being they are mostly curiosities, for the result of the recent cyclone has been to give Calcutta a really delightful climate, soft and mild, like August in the Thames Valley, and soothing to nerves strung with the sharp winds of northern India, if not exactly bracing for anybody. But the time for their utility will return only too soon.

The Government of India is nominally here, though, with the Viceroy and his Council away, and most of the heads of departments still on tour, the business which can be transacted is mostly routine. The official world will, no doubt, brisk up after the 24th, on which date the Lieutenant-Governor is expected from Darjiling, but the machine will not be in full running for some weeks later. In the meantime Calcutta is making the best of the fine weather. Cricket is in full swing on the Maidan, and on that most excellent of grounds where the C. C. C. have their habitation. While the Tollygunge Club have just given a very successful gymkhana, and golf and polo fixtures are being arranged. On the way here from Ceylon is the Dallas Theatrical Company, who announce their opening night in Calcutta for the 25th, while the music of the Marlo American Globe Trotters floats out on Chowringhee already, and a circus is here to assist in entertaining the visitor.

The war in South Africa is still the all-absorbing topic of talk, and the daily telegrams from home are watched with the very keenest interest. This interest is taking exceedingly practical shape amongst the commercial community, who have come forward with a liberality worthy of the capital of the Indian Empire to support the Lord Mayor's fund for the British widows, orphans, and wounded. The offer of a contingent of volunteers from Calcutta not having been accepted, this is probably the most useful way of helping those of our blood and race engaged in the struggle. Like the loyal demonstration reported in the mosques of the Punjab, it is a splash of the wave of Imperial sentiment which the war has stirred in every quarter of the British Empire. It is also an earnest of the fact that not alone the regiments of the army of India are ready at a moment's notice to lend efficient aid, but that the civil population besides is in concord with the Government in the action it has taken in the matter. Sooner or later the time may come, and signs are not wanting that it may be earlier than many of us have thought, when the Anglo-Saxon race may be called upon to defend the great empire it has won against enemies in comparison with whom the Boer is a pigmy. It is well, then, that the spirit which animates the whole, and which to-day unites, Calcutta and Montreal, New Zealand and Sydney, in a common demonstration, and even finds response amongst our cousins in the States, should have an opportunity of appearing. Viewed in this way Calcutta's generous answer to the Lord Mayor's appeal, has a significance far beyond the magnitude of the immediate need which has called it forth. It is something which shows through the cynicism and indifference of everyday life: a tiny prominence of the bed rock on which the Empire is founded.

The pariah dog nuisance is one that has of late assumed somewhat serious proportions in Calcutta, and the protest which the accident to Colonel Morris has raised has been a very necessary one. When it comes to the head of the Station Hospital being bitten in his own compound by a mad pariah, the danger of allowing so many of these animals to roam at large becomes indisputable. Their extermination is an exceedingly simple matter, and things have arrived at a point where this must be done. Whether the muzzling order, which is likely to be inserted in the new Cantonment Rules, can ever be enforced in India may be doubtful without more elaborate machinery than now exists for the purpose. The complete stamping out of rabies by the operation of similar regulations at home, where the disease was once almost as prevalent as in India, however, sets an example, which it would be worth the risk of some friction to follow. To do this, unfortunately, means recourse to that rightly, feared bugbear of Indian life—the Police. It may well be asked, in this connection, how much longer necessary measures are to be denied, because of the failing of this body, and where the limit is be placed. That to muzzle mad dogs is to give the constable an opportunity of illegal gratification may be true enough; but the same may be said, with at least equal veracity, of the arresting of a thief or the keeping of order in the street, and, if the police are not to be trusted with the one, they are certainly unfit for the other. We are likely to hear more about the matter this cold weather, the question of police reform being one which, there is every probability, will at last be taken up in earnest. It means more European supervision and better paid men: which is another word for increased expenditure. But it has paid in the past to make it worth the while of members of the Civil Service to be honest, and there is no reason to suppose the case will be otherwise with the police. Anyway I have good authority for saying that our present Viceroy and his advisers mean to try what they can do in the matter, and that, too, very shortly. All honest men will wish power to their elbows over the business.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN REFUGEES.

THE Indian refugees, who arrived here on Friday evening by the Clan Line Steamer Clan Forbes, (Captain G. Warfolk) landed partly on the same evening and the remainder on Saturday morning and went to the native town. Some of them have proceeded to their native places. They numbered in all 540 persons, including 2 females, 3 boys, 3 girls and 1 infant, of whom 186 were embarked at Delagoa Bay. The refugees paid their own passage. The Clan Forbes left Natal on the 19th October and called at Delagoa Bay and Beira. At the latter port she disembarked the cargo and arrived here with refugees only.

THE order prohibiting the issue of supplies from Government dairy farms to civilian customers has not yet been issued, and there is yet time to reconsider what would certainly be a cause of serious inconvenience, not to speak of possible danger to the health of a considerable section of the population in stations which have come to look upon the Government farm as the chief source of supply. The plea for interference is based on the ground that Government farms interfere with private enterprise, and no doubt in stations where there are private dairies properly equipped from which pure supplies can be obtained, there is some force in this consideration; but in stations where no such dairy exists, and where the Government farm can easily supply more than the garrison requires, not only without additional cost but at some profit, it is absurd to compel civilian consumers to get their butter brought hundreds of miles by train—packed in ice at their cost in summer—and to get their milk as best they can.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

SIXTH DAY.

ON Saturday the Railway Commission, consisting of Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I., member of the Viceregal Council, Public Works Department, Mr. F. R. Upcott, Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of India, and the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, of Calcutta, resumed the enquiry regarding the proposed Port Trust Railway. Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Railway Secretariat, was present as Secretary of the Commission.

Mr. H. Gill, cotton broker, said there had been a great deal said on the matter of the Cotton Green, and he would like to say a few words in regard to it. He knew it was the opinion amongst the native dealers that they did not wish to change, but personally he saw no objection to the change if it was thoroughly well done. He was a dealer himself and a local seller to a large extent, and the continual increase of rates for land by the Port Trust and the Colaba Company of late years, and the exhorbitant rate demanded for godowns at Colaba had become a great tax on the trade. The Port Trust land, a few years ago, was twelve annas per square yard for the season, which lasted from the 1st October to the 1st June, but during the present year he had had to pay the Port Trust one rupee, five annas, 6 pies for the same land. If the Port Trust removed the Cotton Green to Mazagon and promised the dealers a fair fixed rate for a certain number of years, there was no doubt, it would be good for the trade. But if they were to be moved they must be moved *en bloc*. He was informed that the amount of land used at present by the trade for the storage of cotton at Colaba, was about one lakh square yards, and the godowns covered 60,000 square yards. If the Port Trust moved them, a considerable increase of land would be required, as at present they had not land enough at Colaba. The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Cotton depots at Colaba would also have to be removed. Regarding the proposal to run trucks into the Jethas and do away with the carts, he considered that was impossible. He had a Jetha on Port Trust Land, occupying between 1,000 and 2,000 square yards. It had roads on three sides and was very favourably placed for delivering cotton. It was a common thing for him to have three scales going and three different firms taking away cotton from the Jetha, and for the B. B. & C. I and G. I. P. Railways to be delivering cotton into the Jetha at the same time. He maintained that well placed as his Jetha was, it would be absolutely impossible to do that business with trucks. Therefore, he did not think that the Port Trust should count upon that as one of the advantages of moving the trade to Mazagon. Godowns should be built to hold from 600,000 to 700,000 bales of cotton. He considered that a very much lower rate than the dealers paid for cotton at Colaba would give the Port Trust a very fair profit and would be a great advantage both to the export and mill trade. If the Cotton Green were removed, one of the "sine qua nons" was that merchants must have quick travelling communication to Mazagon. He quite believed that a railway from Ballard Pier to Zion, and eventually going on, as Mr. Tata said, to Trombay was quite what was required. Had the G.I.P. Railway been in America or England, they would have made a branch line to Trombay years ago and have developed that place. He did not think that the passenger railway should have anything at all to do with the railway that was to run in and out of the depot and the docks. In his opinion the passenger line should be a light railway, possibly an overhead electric railway with trains running every ten minutes. The desire of the European and the Native was to get out of Bombay if they possibly could, in the evening, because rents were too dear and the place too crowded.

Messrs. Lakhamsi Napoo, Dewraj Takersey and Naronjee Haribhai, dealers in seeds and grain, were next examined. Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo, who acted as the spokesman, said that he was president of the Grain Merchants' Association and a merchant dealing in seeds and grain. He was of opinion that if the proposed railway scheme was carried out, it would not be beneficial to the grain trade and the railway, unless all the importers of grain and seeds from up-country undertook to store their seeds and grain at the proposed godowns to be erected by the Trustees of the Port at Waree Bunder for the purpose of storing and cleaning preparatory to their being exported to Europe. At present the whole of the grain and seed imported in Bombay from the inland, whether for exportation or local consumption was indiscriminately stored in godowns situated at Argyle Road, Clive Road, Bhat Bazaar, Katha Bazzar or Dongry Cooly Street, Chinch Bunder, Vadgadee, Khand Bazaar, Dubra Gulley and other localities in Mandvi, and it was the custom prevailing among the importers that they kept their "pedis" or offices and dwelling houses on the same premises where the grain was stored or nearer to these places. He was of opinion that the importers would not remove their seeds and grain to the godowns proposed to be erected by the Port Trust. The grain so imported and stored in the importers' godowns as above mentioned was sold both to exporters to Europe as well as to exporters to other parts of India and to local consumers without making any distinction between goods bought for sale to exporters and those bought for local consumption. The exporters of seed and wheat to Europe would, by the new scheme, no doubt, make a saving of about 8 annas a ton, and provided all the seed was imported by them from up-country, but it was not so. The exporters purchased about three-fourths of their exports from local merchants, and if so, they would have to pay more than 8 annas a ton for carriage and hamalage charges for removing the grain from the importers' godowns, to the proposed godowns at Wari Bunder, and they would also be required to have a double staff to make such purchases from the local merchants. Assuming for argument's sake that the exporters might make purchases up-country, and leaving their goods for storage at Wari Bunder for direct shipment to the Docks, and the native merchants were compelled to abandon their present places of business, then in that case, not only the native merchants would be put to great loss, but the Trustees also would have to suffer in an indirect manner. The members of the Commission were probably aware that large pieces of land had been leased by many of the importers of grain from the Port Trust at heavy rents, and they had erected thereon godowns at a very heavy expense. Such godowns were used for storing grain and seeds, and the godowns and the surrounding properties had, in consequence of the Elphinstone Estate being the centre of the trade in grain and seeds, acquired considerable value. It was only on account of the value and high rents which the godowns and the other properties in the neighbourhood commanded that the lessees could afford to pay such rents. By the transference of the business from its present place to Wari Bunder, the godowns and other properties would berendered well nigh valueless, and the lessees would find it exceedingly difficult to pay their rents to the Port Trust. The lessees would lose by the depreciation of their properties, whereas the Port Trust would also lose the rents that they now realised. The Ryan Grain Market, erected by the Trustees on the estate, would be entirely vacated by the merchants, and the large income derived from the rental thereof, which came to over a lakh of rupees per annum, would be considerably reduced. The scheme, as it was at present formulated, was calculated seriously to jeopardise the position of the grain trade, and materially to impair the value of many important parts of the city and properties situated therein. The idea of erecting godowns for grain and seeds at Wari Bunder should, for the present, be abandoned.

The Hon. Mr. Burke, chairman of the Port Trust recalled, in reply to Mr. Arthur, said the establishment of a clearing house would do away with any difficulty as to merchants' claims on goods as between the G. I. P. and the Port Trust. There could be a mutual arrangement between the Railway Staff and the Port Trust Staff, and the damages could be assessed in the clearing house at the depot, and the goods would then be passed on to the merchants.

Mr. Arthur: But would the merchants accept the assessment of the Port Trust and the Railway?—Witness replied that damages were now assessed at the docks in a similar way.

Mr. Dumayne, Secretary of the Trust, said that at present damages were assessed by a survey on which the merchants were represented. It was quite possible for an exaggerated view to be taken of the claim question.

Mr. Burke said the matter was one of the details that had to be settled between the merchants, Railway Company, and the Port Trust, and the latter, of course, would try to study the interest of the trade. Regarding the removal of the Cotton Green to Mazagon, it had been said that the site was unsuitable, but the Port Trust said the position was eminently suitable, and the location of actual rail-borne cotton could as easily be put to the westward as to the east.

Mr. Arthur: Many of the merchants said the Cotton Green should be moved all at once?—Witness: We would be glad to receive them all at once.

In reference to Mr. Gills' remarks about the carts, Mr. Burke said that he did not for a moment say that there might not be a necessity for carts for conveyance of small quantities required for shipment at an hour's notice. He never believed for a moment that the railway would absolutely supersede cart traffic, but it would do away with the bulk of it, and relieve the trade of a very expensive mode of carriage.

By Mr. Upcott: If the railway were constructed as an integral part of the G. I. P. system, the Trustees would prefer that the Company should find the funds. But, if necessary, the Port Trust could supply the money, and he did not think there would be any objection to the G. I. P. making the line in those circumstances, the estimates being submitted to the Port Trust for approval.

Mr. Upcott: Still you would prefer that the G. I.P. should find the money and that guarantee should be given them against any loss?—Witness: I think the Trustees would not object to a guarantee.

How do you propose to pay the money to meet the deficit?—Assuming there is a deficit, it would be a very small charge.

What they would have to show you as I understand it, would be the loss on the other line, not the earnings on the new line?—Witness: Ah; we are speaking about quite two different things. That I cannot express any opinion about.

Their position is that if they work this line from Ballard Pier to Zion the present line from Zion to Wari Bunder will have a large amount of traffic—possibly the whole of the goods traffic—taken away from it?—Witness: oh, well, I don't accept that position for a minute. Some of the traffic would be diverted, but that there would be any very large loss I doubt very much.

Witness added that he expected such an increase of traffic as would pay for the extra line. He emphasised the fact that at present the Port Trust were cut off entirely by the Wari Bunder line from their Northern property.

The Commission then closed its inquiry.

TO THE CAPE WITH SIR REDVERS BULLER.

THAT send-off from Southampton was a godsend at dinner-time. It always requires considerable ingenuity to hit upon a safe topic with which to open conversation, and that send-off was certainly sufficiently remarkable to warrant it becoming the universal ice-breaker at dinner-time. By the time these lines reach England the event of General Buller's leave-taking will have become ancient history—viewed from the standpoint of those who remained behind. From the standpoint of those of us who are his fellow-travellers it is a piece of history which is likely to retain its verdure for many a day.

Until the Dunottar Castle cast off her moorings and moved out into Southampton Water few of us had any idea of the vast crowd of witnesses under whose gaze we were making our departure for the Cape. For at least a mile along the dockside there was a closely-packed mass of cheering men and women, and when their voices were silenced by distance they found an echo in the groups of fishermen who, for a mile or two up the river, dotted the course of the great steamer as she sped swiftly towards the Solent.

All on board were profoundly impressed with the demeanour of the man who is to take chief command of the English Army in South Africa. "That's the kind of man," exclaimed our cheery chief steward, "I could do anything for. Why, when he came on board with all those thousands shouting at him he never turned a hair." Tommy, too, I am assured, has unbounded confidence in his leader, and when Tommy has serious work to do it is to the good that his commander shall be a hero in his eyes.

Of Sir Redvers himself there is little to be said. His quarters are in the chief cabin on the main deck, and over the doorway on starboard and larboard sides alike is painted in white letters on a black ground the legend: "Commander-in-Chief—Private." Thus far he has maintained an aloofness from the general passengers wholly in harmony with his reputation as a man of reserve. True, he has sat down to every meal—which is more than some of us can boast of having done—but as his seat is at the captain's table, and as he has the leading members of his staff for his immediate mess companions, his publicity has been really privacy after all. Captain A. A. Weldon, as A.-D.-C., has been unremitting in attendance upon his chief, pacing the main deck with him with a courage and determination which set at naught the unutterable discomfort of the rolling and pitching which made our first three days at sea one prolonged misery.

Among the quadruped passengers who have shared in our misfortunes are two of Sir Redvers' favourite chargers, and I shall not overstate the fact of the case if I say that more sympathy has been expressed for those animals by the passengers than for each other's sufferings. Madeira is not far off as I write, and we are all hoping that the horses' and our own woes are near an end.

Never have I travelleid with a more interesting company of passengers. One member of the General Staff is Major Jones, to whom has fallen the onerous duties of Press Censor. The Major is approaching his task in a fine spirit of confidence in the journalists who have been licensed to accompany the army, and it may be urged with every confidence that if any trouble should arise in connexion with Press matters the fault will not lie with the Censor. He is anxious to help Pressmen to the best of his power, and he looks to them for reciprocation in that direction.

There are adventurers on board, of course. Peacefully sleeping beside me in the smoking saloon as I write is one young Scotsman who has confided that he is going out simply for a "little devilment." He holds a commission as a Volunteer Officer at home, but he is quite willing to enlist as a private in Africa if by so doing he can get "to the front." That seems to be the ambition of all—to get to the front. Here, again, is a Johannesburg gentleman, who follows the mild occupation of valuing gold and diamond mines. He went home last July for a year's holiday, little thinking that a crisis would come so soon, and he is going back again simply because he has fought in every South African war of recent years, and does not want to break his record by being out of this one! Such tales as these I could fill columns with.

One anxiety is uppermost in every mind—What has happened at the seat of war since we left? We are all hoping to learn something at Madeira tomorrow. At the least, General Buller is certain to receive a despatch there, and we anticipate that its purport will leak out in a few hours. The last telegram that came on board as we left told of a defeat of the Boers by Sir George White, and that wire has been the topic of endless speculation. To boil down the discussions to their one salient point is not difficult. Those who know the Boer from long personal contact with him—stoutly affirm that one serious defeat in the open, with considerable slaughter, will have the effect of breaking up the war at once. There are many, indeed, who believe that the actual war will have "fizzled out" before we reach the Cape.

In such a case, what will happen? Will Sir Redvers return home and the Army Corps be countermanded? The general opinion is contrary to either supposition. In any case, say those who may be said to speak with authority, there will have to be an armed occupation of the country, and a grand march right up to Pretoria. We shall see.

As these lines wil not appear until the Dunottar Castle is nearing, or has reached Capetown, there will be no harm in mentioning one constant topic of talk on the ship. What, asked one ingenious spirit, is to prevent old Kruger from having a gun-boat for the purpose of sinking the Dunottar Castle, and so preventing Sir Redvers and his Staff from reaching the seat of war? It was easy, of course, to improve on this. Who knows but what we may have an infernal machine stowed away among the coal? We shall forget these cheerful subjects when we get into the Tropics and the cricket nets are up.—*Westminster Gazette.*

A GLOSSARY OF WAR TERMS.

As there are a number of military terms which daily appear in official and other despatches from Natal, and as both these and the various Dutch words used in description of features of ground, &c., are more or less misunderstood by ordinary readers, we think the subjoined glossary may be of some assistance to those endeavouring to follow the present campaign:

CAVALRY.

A Cavalry Regiment consists of three service squadrons and a depot squadron, each squadron being again sub-divided into four Troops. The depot squadron does not take the field.

On service the Squadron consists of six officers, 154 rank and file, and 161 horses, which gives four troops of sixteen files (four sections) each.

The cavalry regiment on service will thus consist of three of these squadrons plus the regimental staff of seven officers, one warrant officer, and forty-three sergeants, artificers, batmen, cooks, drivers, wagonmen, orderlies, and machine-gun detachment, giving a total strength for the regiment of 25 officers and 506 N.C.O.'s and men, with 536 horses.

ARTILLERY.

The tactical unit of artillery is the Battery, which consists of five officers and 166 N.C.O.'s and men, with 131 horses and six 15-pounder guns. In the horse artillery there are eight more men and sixty more horses, all the gunners being mounted.

The Mountain Battery consists of five officers and 179 N.C.O.'s and men, with 18 horses and 208 mules. Its arm is the 7-pounder screw gun, carried in sections on the mules.

A Brigade Division of Artillery consists of three batteries in the case of Field Artillery and two batteries in the case of Horse Artillery. Its staff numbers in the former case four officers and thirteen N.C.O.'s and men, with sixteen horses; in the latter case four officers and fifteen N.C.O.'s and men, with twenty horses.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The unit of this arm is the Company, though four or more companies may be joined together to form a Battalion. The fighting strength of the company consists of five officers and 115 N.C.O.'s and men. In addition to these are drivers for the ammunition carts and transport, &c., batmen, cooks, and wagon men.

A Machine Gun Section operating with mounted infantry consists of one officer, sixteen N.C.O.'s and men, with eighteen horses, and two Maxim guns on special carriages.

When, as is the case in this campaign, the mounted infantry is organised into a battalion, the total strength of the battalion consists of four companies and a staff of four officers and six men in addition. Mounted infantry is frequently employed in connection with cavalry, as was the case after Glencoe, when Colonel Moller led a squadron of Hussars and a company of mounted infantry into a trap. It is usual for two companies to be attached to a Cavalry Brigade of three regiments, each with one machine gun.

The cavalry of the Army Corps now on their way to the Cape are organised as a Cavalry Division of two brigades of three regiments each, but each brigade is to have four instead of two companies of mounted infantry.

INFANTRY.

The administrative unit of infantry is the Battalion which, on a war footing, consists of twenty-nine officers and 981 N. C. O.'s and men with a machine gun.

An infantry Brigade consists of four such battalion with a brigade staff, and a Division consists of two brigades of infantry, with a brigade division (or three field batteries) of artillery, a squadron of cavalry, and a divisional ammunition column. This column carries the reserve ammunition for both infantry and artillery, and consists of five officers, 199 N.C.O.'s and men, with 236 horses and forty-one vehicles. The division also includes a field company of Royal Engineers, a suppy column carrying food for divisional troops, and a field hospital.

To form an Army Corps three of these divisions are grouped together and a number of units are added under the title of "corps troops." The Corps Troops in the case of the Army Corps now on its way to South Africa include a cavalry regiment, one brigade division of horse artillery, and two of field artillery—the whole being termed "Corps Artillery"—an ammunition column, a battalion of infantry, a pontoon (or bridging) troop of Royal Engineers, carrying sixteen pontoons and four trestles, a Telegraph Division, a Field Company, carrying some pontoons, gun-cotton, and entrenching tools, a Field Park, with large reserves of gun-cotton, tools, &c., two balloon sections for reconnoitring, and a railway company to repair and work the railways. An Ammunition Park with reserves of ammunition for the whole Army Corps, a Supply Column, a Field Bakery, a Field Hospital, and a Supply Park, with food for men and horses, go to swell the total. To the Army Corps is also attached a cavalry division of the two Brigades already described.

With reference to the Pontoon Troop of Engineers, we may add that one of these troops carries sufficient material to rapidly construct a heavy bridge of 75 yards with 15 bays (a bay is the space between pontoons or trestles), an ordinary bridge of 105 yards with 21 bays, or a light bridge of 185 yards with 37 bays. A Pontoon Troop consists of 5 officers and 208 men, with 186 horses; a Telegraph Division of 6 officers, 211 men, with 169 horses; a Balloon Section of 3 officers, 51 men, and 42 horses; and a Field Company of 7 officers, 205 men, and 63 horses.

We append a glossary of the Dutch terms most frequently used in accounts of the operations:

Schantze—a sungar or heap of stones used as a protection against rifle fire.

Donga—a hollow, in summer often full of water.

Spruit—a channel through which a stream runs in rainy season.

Kopje—top of a hill. Generally rocky and strewn with great granite boulders.

Drift—ford. In making these fords the Boers have shown great ingenuity. They are usually in the widest (and shallowest) part of river, and are made by spreading a bed of stones right across the river to a width of about thirty feet. Thus the water running over the drift may be only about 2½ feet deep, while on each side it may be much deeper.

Dorp(—German "Dorf," English "Thorpe"), a village.

Poort—gateway.

Berg—mountain.

Nek—(col) a "saddle" between two mountains.

Vley—a flat prairie-like meadow, usually low-lying and by a stream.

Veld—open high plains of South Africa, grassy in the present season.

Fontein—a spring.

Kraal—native village.

Pan—a place where salt is found; bed of a dried-up salt marsh or pool.

Kloof—a gully.

To inspan—to put horses or cattle into wagon.

To outspan—to take horses or cattle from wagon.

An Outspan—a place where people are permitted to "outspan." Every town has a public outspan, where cattle can graze and travellers stop for the night.

Field Cornet—District Magistrate. In war, leader of the fighting men of his district.

Commando—the war levy furnished by one district, varying according to the population of the district from 2,000 to 300 or 400.

Reim—long leader rein.

Voer-looper—the man who leads the two leading oxen of a team by a rein.

Düssel-boom—pole of an ox-wagon.—*Westminster Gazette.*

GENERAL WHITE'S CASUALTY LIST.

DAILY SCENES AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Now that lists of British casualties are arriving with more celerity, the authorities at the War Office have recognised that—it may be for months to come—a daily siege of anxious inquirers is in store for them and they are making more adequate arrangements to withstand it. Government carpenters were at work this morning in the ladies' inquiry bureau, which also does duty for the Press waiting room, and in a very short space of time had erected a glazed partition, dividing, though not obscuring, the journalists from the ladies; a table and several chairs for the former were added, and the place, which hitherto bore a rather uninviting appearance, looked more inviting and homely.

The incredulity of some people is amazing, and, were it not so grave an occasion, amusing. In most cases, when no additional intelligence has been posted from the front, a word to that effect from the policeman at the door suffices partially to stem the almost insatiable anxiety of the numerous callers; but here and there tension gets the better of commonsense "Please let me go in and see for myself," is a frequent request from a woman; and when that request, as it always is, is immediately granted, and the rich or poor woman passes in to gaze upon a blank notice board, it requires very often all the ingenuity and persuasive eloquence of a gold-braided official to satisfy her that the green baize does not conceal a document underneath. Many of the sterner sex are, in like manner, difficult to deal with; not a few will hang about Pall Mall all day, snatching a casual meal in the vicinity and popping in every half-hour to ask the same incessant query: "Anything fresh?" In justice to the sorely-tried officials—all of them old soldiers, by the way—it must be said that they exhibit patience and display universal courtesy. The afternoon is their worst time—and, indeed, the period for much mourning. Relatives and friends have had a chance to look at the evening papers, and hurry round to Pall Mall to confirm the names or the initials or the regiment. "When they see it here," observed a War Office porter, "they know it's true, and go away satisfied." Others there are, it seems—in the upper classes especially—who, though having no actual relatives in the forces at the front, are beginning to include the War Office in their daily visiting list, and, after shopping in Bond-street, sandwich in Pall Mall between the Park and afternoon tea.

But a far sadder case is the silent visitor who calls frequently, and who, after glancing anxiously down the list, reads against a name she knows, "previously wounded, since dead." Only time can heal these terrible shocks.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS AND THE EXCISE DUTY.

The Ahmedabad Millowners Association petitioned the Viceroy on the subject of the Excise Duty. They express thanks for the Finance and Commerce Department's Letter No. 4320A, dated 20th September, 1899, wherein the Director-General of Statistics is deputed to report on the existing system of levying 3½ per cent. Excise Duty after fully investigating the subject during his late visit to Bombay. They felt sure that their suggestion of adopting the *ad valorem* principle for levying the Excise Duty will be found to be not only just and equitable, but most convenient. They point out however, that before Government will be in a position to take any action after receiving the report of the Director-General of Statistics considerable time will elapse, and such a long delay in the present time of famine and scarcity would be ruinous to the Mill Industry, and disastrous to the work-people who will have to be thrown out of employment. Some of the mills of Ahmedabad have already stopped wholly and partially their weaving, and, if the present arrangement of levying Excise Duty be continued longer, more looms must stop. The present tariff rates are telling upon the millowners even more severely than before on account of the rates of cloth having dropped 1-2 anna lower than those stated in their last memorial. In the circumstances they petitioned His Excellency to order immediately the levying of the 3-1-2 per cent. Excise Duty on cloth on the *ad-valorem* principle, as prayed for in their last Memorial.

NUISANCE AT GRANT ROAD STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it was Coleridge who, writing of Cologne, says "I counted two and seventy stenches, all well defined, and several stinks," but, had he been criticising Bombay at the present time, the one stench that prevails in the vicinity of Sleater Road, Tardeo, would have proved a facer for him. This vile smell proceeds from wagon loads of bones that are brought into Bombay from up-country and stand in the goods-yard of Grant Road Station. There is a brisk trade in bones just now owing to the heavy mortality among cattle in the districts, but the bones are not properly dried, hence the stench, and if this traffic continues it will be a serious matter for the residents in the neighbourhood. To add to the nuisance packs of jackals are attracted and prowl round at nights, rendering sleep out of the question by reason of their howls, and the combined nuisances, would appear to be somewhat more than ordinary mortal can stand. Visiting some friends in that direction the other evening, my experience of the stench did not extend beyond half an hour, but it was more than enough to prove that the people there have a very substantial grievance. I understand that petitions have been sent in to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and the Health Officer, but without result up to the present, and unless something is done, and that quickly, the chances are that an epidemic of some sort will be the outcome.—Yours truly,

R. H. F.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LEAGUE COMPETITION.

RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

PEDESTRIANISM AND ATHLETICS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The chief interest in the League Competition on Saturday centered in the meeting of Sheffield United and Aston Villa, at Bramall Lane, Birmingham. Opinion was largely in favour of the Villa, who were looked upon as just about equal to pegging back Sheffield United for the first time this season. Aston Villa have a remarkable faculty for pulling a game out of the fire. No one has been able to beat them in this way. Indeed, during the present season they have more than once found themselves a goal down, and yet been in front at the finish. Against the nimble Sheffielders the tables were turned. It was John Devey who was the chief means of opening the scoring, and so well did his comrades foot it afterwards that the spectators became desperate at the prospect of the home team being deprived not of one point only, but of two. The visitors were in undeniable form, and the United were apparently in a hopeless position. When they ultimately managed to equalise the burst of joy was ear-splitting, and when a winning a goal followed the crowd lost their heads for the time being. The importance of the result to the two combatants will be appreciated when we point out that it was a distinct gain of a couple of points to the Sheffielders, and, of course, an equal loss to their antagonists, who won the corresponding game last year. The Villa cannot afford to drop points anywhere, because they are now four below the leaders, and have not so good a goal average. Relatively speaking, the champions are not quite so well off as Sunderland, the latter being only a point behind, with a match in hand. Sheffield United have a record to be envied, and they can still hold up their heads as the only unbeaten team.

It was rather curious that the two Nottingham representatives should both pick up points, one at home and the other away. Only a week ago Notts County presented Liverpool with their first victory, being very badly beaten at Anfield Road. Now they figured in another heavy scoring display, but this time they provided the figures. They made quite an example of Burnley, who were vanquished by six to one. Notts had a new man in goal—an amateur named M'Caffin, of Ilford, who afterwards signed for them—but he cannot have made the difference, because the ball was nearly always at the opposite end of the ground. Nottingham Forest paid a visit to Derby, where they were defeated last season. This time they went one better, for they somewhat fortunately left off on a level footing with their Derbyshire rivals. The game was rapidly expiring when a mix-up between Archie Goodall and Leiper presented an opening which Calvey promptly turned to account. Thus what had looked like a certain win was altered for the benefit of the Forest. Derby County thus sacrificed a point as compared with last season, and found themselves dropped down the table a little instead of moving in the opposite direction, as did their grateful opponents.

Two numerous gatherings witnessed the overthrow of their favourites. The unexpected certainly did happen in Cottonopolis, however much a like remark may be disputed when applied to the "coaly North." He must have been a very rabid believer indeed in the Liverpool men who fancied they had more than an outside chance against Manchester City at Hyde-road, and yet they actually won. We thus see how success stimulates a team, for up to a week back Liverpool had appeared in eight consecutive matches without earning so much as a point, and now they have been victorious in two successive engagements.

Newcastle United evidently do not feel happy when trying their luck with Wolverhampton Wanderers, who walked off with three points out of four in the season '98-99. They were the first to visit Newcastle, and gave them an introduction to the First Division in the shape of a beating by four to two. On Saturday the "Wolves" were again the first to take them down up North this season, so that the United will now have more reason than ever to dread meeting the Midlanders, who not only beat them, but were the first to score at St. James's Park.

There does not appear to be much hope for Preston North End. How serious is their position will be manifest to everybody when it is stated that even the feeblest of their rivals have registered fully twice as many goals. The weakness of their front line plays havoc with the steadiness of their back department, which is by no means the worst in the League. But the efforts of the forwards are most disappointing, for they have only scored in four out of nine games, and never dished up more than one goal at a time. In their last three fixtures they have done no scoring at all, and they stand in dread of playing the unenviable role of wooden spoonists. They were not good enough for Bury, who won by two to none.

Stoke are able to point to a marked advance on the work of last season, which, considering the altered composition of their team is rather surprising. Only three of the eighteen members of their division can boast of more points, which after all is the real merit of a team. If a club can keep up the average of a point per match they may plod along in comfort, and here the "Potters" have a couple on the right side. They had a bit of a fright in their tussle with Everton, who were showing the way by a goal to nil after an hour's play. Stoke did manage to pull level, but as they were victorious last season, they were the poorer by a point.

One of the few teams that have gone through the month of October without being defeated is that of Everton. Indeed, since their overthrow by Aston Villa at Goodison Park on the 15th September they have never thrown down the gauntlet without being rewarded with one point or more. Of their last half-dozen fixtures they have pulled off three and drawn the other three; in other words, they have netted nine points out of a round dozen, representing nine goals to five. This must be accounted excellent, remembering that their first three games were all "blanks and no prizes." None of their last six antagonists have managed more than one goal against them, but in saying this it must be admitted that four of the opposing clubs are in very humble positions in the table.

Sunderland began the month of September with a reverse, and they have closed the month of October in similar fashion. In each case they succumbed to Midland rivals, and by the same score of a goal to none. The coincidence is complete except that in the first defeat the Wearsiders were at home, whereas on Saturday they were at West Bromwich. The two defeats mentioned are all that have been placed to the debit of Sunderland, whose defence continues superior to anything else in the League. Like so many teams they find goals far from plentiful, and if their attack was in keeping with their defence they would be formidable indeed. Only Sheffield United have sustained fewer defeats, so that Sunderland are deserving of every praise. At this time last year they had 12 points, as against 13 now, so that they have the merit of consistency of the right sort.

A quarter of the season has been completed, and it is interesting to note where the clubs stand, comparing match for match, as against their doings last year. Sheffield United still head the gains list, their two points dropped during the month having been regained at the expense of the "Villans." It is curious to note that Sunderland and Newcastle, the only teams to whom the "Blades" have dropped points, are next in the gains. Liverpool, despite their victories against Manchester City and Notts, are still docketed with most losses, and Notts follow. Glossop are yet only in the same position as the club which last season finished last on the record, and Preston North End's position is very serious. In the Second Division, taking Bolton Wanderers in place of Manchester City, and Sheffield Wednesday instead of Glossop, we find the "Blades" are at the head of the net gains, with Leicester Fosse, considering their position last season, well up. The losses have not been striking, though Bolton Wanderers' dropped points must make them uneasy, and it is surprising to find Small Heath on the wrong side.

Ill-luck appears to dog the footsteps of the Woolwich Arsenal club, and the results of the first two months of the season are distinctly disappointing in the face of the large sums expended in getting a team together. Judging from the results in the Southern District Combination, the Plumstead men find it difficult to hold their own with the leading Southern League clubs.

The surprise-packet of the Southern League this season has been the excellent show made by the very latest addition to the list of Southern professional organisations—Portsmouth. At present Mr. Brettell's team have the distinction of being the only unbeaten club in the League, and they bid fair to eclipse the meteoric rise of Bristol City three seasons back. Out of five matches they have won four and drawn one. The Portsmouth men have also defeated Chatham (4—0) and Southampton (5—1), and lost to Tottenham Hotspur (0—2) in the Southern District Combination. The enthusiasm in Portsmouth is growing apace, and the first two months of the season have brought in £1,700 in gate money.

Devon, the champion county safely got over the first stile in the Championship Competition on Saturday, but their victory over Cornwall was secured in anything but satisfactory fashion, the chief fault being the lack of an understanding among the backs, whose performance was very disappointing, each man playing for his own hand, and trying to be too clever. Unless great improvements take place the outlook with regard to the forthcoming matches with Gloucester and Somerset is not very bright. The passing was erratic, and full of mistakes and slips, the service of the half-backs being much below county standard. The Cornish players lacked strength collectively, but they gave a much sounder exhibition and had much more of the play than the score against them of thirteen points to nothing would seem to indicate.

The struggle in the Lancashire Senior Competition continues to be exciting, and Runcorn are hard pressed to retain their pride of place, Oldham being the Cheshire team's most feared opponents. The leaders and Stockport were too busily engaged supplying men for Cheshire against Yorkshire to indulge in the luxury of a Competition game, consequently Oldham had a still further opportunity of reducing Runcorn's lead. There are no two opinions about Oldham's present form, as since the men were taken in hand a few weeks ago the side has greatly improved in stamina and combination, and therefore they are a force to be reckoned with. Salford are generally equal to the task of making Spindledom move to beat them, but, to the keen disappointment of the "reds," supporters, they were obliged to admit the superiority of the Watersheddings contingent. It was in the latter stages that Oldham's star began to shine with sweet refulgency. By this defeat Salford have now dropped into the fifth position in the Competition table.

Broughton Rangers are just now doing as well as a few weeks ago they were performing badly. During the past three games they have run up a matter of 39 points, whilst their opponents' scores have been represented by a cypher. What to make of Wigan is indeed difficult, as a week ago they had very hard luck against Widnes, yet against Broughton Rangers they gave a woeful display of "class" football. Their companions in misfortune—Tyldesley—continue to provide sport for the remainder of the competition, and Warrington piled up a matter of 22 points against their victims. This kind of thing is likely to land Tyldesley in a queer place before the season is out, as they are perilously close to the Second Competition standard. Rochdale Hornets, at home defeated Leigh. To make the victory of the Hornets the more pronounced, Leigh held a lead of five points at the interval. Swinton went to Millom and Millom are the poorer in points for it. Matters are generally lively when St. Helens and Widnes meet, and Saturday's game was no exception to the general rule. Widnes showed vastly improved form on their previous week's display, and the "Saints" were defeated after a severe struggle. Of course the Widnesians were at home.

After the worst opening they have ever experienced the Hunslet fifteen had done so well that in three successive weeks they had beaten three Leeds city clubs in Holbeck, Leeds, and Leeds Parish Church. When they went to Bramley on Saturday therefore they had only to win the game in order to annex the scalps of all four of their city rivals within the space of one month. But they could not quite manage the trick. Albert Goldthorpe dropped two of his little beauties inside the first five minutes, and added a third before the interval, so that all looked over bar the harmless necessary shouting. But Bramley fairly rose to the occasion in the second half, and by scoring a try and kicking two goals just won the verdict by the odd trick—a single point. Leeds met with their quite anticipated reverse at Halifax, though it may be noted in the Headingley men's favour that they only got their line crossed once, and did the same by their opponents; whilst Holbeck, by defeating Liversedge, settled a little outstanding debt, which those who saw the last game between the pair last season well understood the Elland-road men to be anxious to wipe off the slate.

It is a far cry as yet to the Northern Union Test Matches, but there is no denying the fine displays given from week to week by the Dewsbury fifteen in the Western Division of the Yorkshire Second Competition. They are as yet undefeated, and added Elland to their list of conquered on Saturday. Heckmondwicke and Todmorden appear to be the only teams in the division with any chance of taking down the Dewsbury number, and they will find it a very tough job, considering that Sowerby Bridge, Hebden Bridge, and Birstal have all failed to do it. Should the Crown Flatts men succeed in gaining admission to the Senior body it will be a matter for general congratulation, and it will be, moreover, a tribute to what plucky management can do, for at the time the Dewsbury Committee decided to run the club on Northern Union lines no organisation could possibly have fallen to a lower ebb.

The season is now sufficiently advanced to enable one to form an opinion on the quality of the Welsh clubs. Newport, Swansea, Cardiff, Llanelly, and the others have been through the mill with varying satisfaction. The two first-named have so far accounted for everything that has come their way, and, although some people already are prepared to judge between them, we will have to wait until the first meeting of the pair, which is due at Swansea a fortnight hence. There is no gain saying that the Newportians are a stronger lot than last season, and, while not too much importance should be placed on their defeat of Cardiff last week, there is every prospect of their having a great say in the Welsh Championship. Swansea, despite their decisive victories over Devon Albion and Gloucester, are still some way off concert pitch, fault being mostly found with the halves and three-quarter backs. Cardiff so far have not settled down, and the absence of Gwyn Nicholls must make the heart grow fonder. There is no estimating his value to his side, and the present weakness forward intensifies the lack of confidence his absence entails.

Llanelly, must be considered on the up grade. Their victory over Neath, though surprising to some, was the result of superior football, and lent interest to Saturday's game with Swansea, which otherwise might have been lacking. Neath, who promised so well at the start, judged on their display at Llanelly, show a falling off, but their error in tactics had much to do with their discomfiture, and they are bound yet to make it warm for future opponents. Looking round, however, there is an absence of players who stand out above the average. Arthur Gould's successor is still to be found, and Nicholl's Australian trip has taken away the only great three-quarter Llewellyn Lloyd stands in a class to himself as a half back, but if all is true that has been said of Ian Jones, the Aberavon man is likely to prove the necessary partner for the Newport crack.

In regard to Oxford and Cambridge Athletics no fresh developments of the proposed Anglo-American tussle of 1900 have arisen. The idea of a tussle at Easter finds general favour, and negotiations to that end are now going on. The election of C. F. Struben (University) as secretary of the O.U.A.C. has also given universal satisfaction. He is a vastly-improved athlete, very popular, and as keen as possible upon the best interests of the club. Hundreds of "freshmen" are now in active training for the annual sports a fortnight hence. They appear a very likely lot, notably C. E. Barry (Public Schools' Champion 1896-7-8), H. F. Garnier (son and brother of the famous "old Blues"), S. J. Wilson (son of the ever-famous Oxford sprinter), etc. Eton also supplies a very capable Quarter-miler, and there are rumours of several good distance men and a capital high jumper. In the first instalment of the Cambridge Freshmen's sports some promising performances were reeled off, notably by G. Howard-Smith and F. G. Cockshott. The first-named is an athlete after the order of President Paget-Tomlinson, as he won the high jump at 5-4, and the hurdles in 18 4-5. In both departments he should be heard of again. Cockshott has a pretty stride, but does not make enough of himself, and was evidently nervous. He may not set the Thames on fire, but should certainly develop into a good distance runner with more experience.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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PANCHGANI NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, Nov. 16.

Prize distribution at a hill-station school is usually a trite function presenting no features of any special interest, but yesterday the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent had prepared a most pleasant surprise for the residents of Panchgani. It may be premised that the Convent School here has been in existence for nearly four years, and, despite the competition of a rival institution, has been attracting an increasing number of children to its classes and winning the confidence of their parents and guardians. The institution was examined by Mr. Prior on the 23rd of October last, with a satisfactory result.

The Inspector was specially pleased with the Kindergarten exhibits of the little ones, the Algebra of Standard VI., and the intelligent answers of Masters Baig and Behrmann in Standard V. The Euclid of Standard VII. showed improvement on previous years. The needle-work was pronounced good and the drill fairly smart.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation of the superioress to witness the distribution of prizes last evening. The programme opened with an overture (La Dama Blanche) by the Misses Walker and Behrmann, followed by a greeting by Master George Behrmann. Three little mites—the Misses Cleary, Nasrullakhan and Rodrigue—then sang a welcome song which was greeted with loud applause. The "Hoop Drill" of junior pupils was much admired, and then the action song and dance of the senior pupils in gypsy costume came off amid hearty and repeated applause. Master Charles Kelley next amused the audience in the character of "Master Mischief" by recounting his numerous exploits, which, of course, were attributed either to untoward accidents or excess of innocence.

Next came an admirably performed Drama under the title of "Mrs. Willis' Will." Miss Beatrice Foard, the pretty and accomplished daughter of our District Superintendent of Police, gave a brief outline of the plot in a humorous prologue. The deceased Mrs. Willis had willed away a considerable fortune in default of nearer heirs to two fashionable ladies of quality whose grand airs verged on the ludicrous, on condition that they dressed themselves as peasant women and danced a jig. Miss May Kelly in the character of Lady Spindle, and Miss Beatrice Foard as Mrs. Dwindle charmed and delighted the audience with the excellence of their acting as society beauties bursting with contempt for all that appertained to parvenues. They coveted, however, the extensive farms and a magnificent forest of the late Mrs. Willis, and had, with a view to posses these, to climb down to the level of a country jig in the plebian attire of peasant women and after all to discover to their utter humiliation and discomfiture that a nearer heir to the deceased existed in the person of an honest country girl. The success of the play which elicited loud plaudits was greatly added to by the charming naturalness with which the senior Miss Kelly acted the part of Rachel (a servant of the executrix of the will) and Miss Jane Hartley that of the destitute peasant girl. Between the scenes came certain "voices of the night" and songs. The performance ended with some tableaux vivans, brilliantly executed.

Rev. Father Salinger, S. J., brought the proceedings to a close by reading a brief report on the progress of the school, and by impressing upon the audience the advantages resulting to the little ones from the unrivalled salubrity of the climate of Panchgani. No argument was necessary on this point as the bright ruddy faces of the children were the most convincing evidence, if any was needed, of the healthy conditions under which they were being brought up.

The exhibition was a manifestation of the earnest devotion which the "Daughters of the Cross" bring to bear on all that they undertake. Sisters Aloysia and Alfreda and their co-workers doubtless deserve a wider appreciation of their excellent work than has hitherto been accorded to it.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	5	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	4	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	14
Total	20	20	142
Same date last year	7	3	80

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	3	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	14
Total	19	12	120
Total plague deaths to date	60,349	53,121	
Same date last year	4	5	77

DAMAUN.

Between the 16th and 17th instant, dead rate have appeared in six houses in one row at Machiwada, outside the Fort in Upper Damaun, and one death of a Machi boy has occurred from plague at Karewadi. The residents of Machiwada in obedience to the Health Officer's order have left their houses and occupied mandwas on the sea-shore. From 40 to 50 persons arrive daily from Surat, Balsar and Bombay, and have to undergo medical examination for ten days. Mr. Anselmo Aranjo, assistant to the Health officer, who conducts the examination, insists on daily examination only in suspected cases, while others are made to appear before him only twice within ten days. No person is allowed to leave Damaun without a pass from Mr. Aranjo.

The Chamber of Deputies at Buenos Ayres has voted the Government Bill, fixing the conversion of paper money at the rate of forty-four centavos gold per dollar as soon as there is enough specie in hand to permit such conversion.

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MILITARY NOTES.

Major J. G. Lutyens, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Commanding R.E., Meerut District.

On arrival in India Captains Money-Shewan and Leslie, R.E., are posted to the Military Works in the Madras and Bengal Commands, respectively.

On return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Andrews Speed, R. E., is posted to the Military Works in the Madras Command.

Major Daniel, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has applied to retire from the service.

Captain A. W. S. Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, has been directed to proceed to Calcutta for embarkation for Wei-hai-wei, China.

Captain O'Brien, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, on completing his tenure as Station Staff Officer, Quetta, on the 27th instant, rejoins his battalion.

Captain McWhinnie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Poona, proceeds home on eight months' leave.

Colonel Stokes, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow, has been granted one months' leave in India from 1st December.

Captain H. I. Kenny is appointed Officiating Assistant Secretary in the Military Department.

The following appointments have been made:—

8th Bengal Cavalry.—2nd Lieutenant Kay, from 48th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

2nd Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant Keogh, from 2nd Bombay Infantry, to be Squadron Officer.

9th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenants Haworth and Tatum, to be Wing Officers.

17th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Hoskyn from 9th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant Cassels to be Adjutant.

1st Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Wylde, from 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

Erinpura Irregular Force.—Lieutenant Alexander, from the Meywar-Bhil Corps, to be Adjutant.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Churchill, to be Adjutant.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler, to be Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, from 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd incommand.

The following 2nd-Lieutenant of the Unattached List have been posted to the Native Regiments specified:—N. G. B. Goodfellow to the 4th Bombay Rifles; E. F. D. Money, to the 29th Punjab Infantry T. Timbrell, to the 13th Madras Infantry.

Owing to the death of Colonel Hughes, R.A.M.C., the following moves take place:—Colonel Hay, I.M.S, is transferred from Bombay to Quetta, while Lieutenant-Colonel Blenner-Hassett, R.A.M.C., officiates as P. M. O., Bombay district.

It is notified that, pending further orders, officers are prohibited from proceeding on leave to South Africa.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·092	Calm	1	83·6	50·2	65	...	0·00	—0·07
Sirsa	30·109	SE	1	86·3	53·1	46	...	0·00	0·00
Delhi	30·063	NW	1	83·7	57·6	39	...	0·00	—0·02
Agra	30·097	NW	2	87·0	61·4	63	..	0·00	0·00
Cawnpore	30·082	Calm	0	85·8	54·0	68	...	0·00	..
Allahabad	30·067	Calm	1	85·1	55·4	76	...	0·00	—0·07
Jhansi	30·058	E	7	90·2	65·1	53	...	0·00	—0·05
Jacobabad	30·031	Calm	2	89·5	53·0	55	...	0·00	—0·01
Karachi	30·045	Calm	5	89·9	63·2	79	...	0·00	—0·08
Jeypore	30·107	NNW	3	88·7	60·0	50	..	0·00	—·011
Ajmere	30·108	Calm	2	89·4	59·2	58	...	0·00	—0·08
Deesa	30·025	ENE	7	97·1	63·5	26	...	0·00	—0·09
Ahmedabad	30·014	NE	1	98·2	64·1	3[illegible]	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	30·042	NW	4	93·3	65·9	45	...	0·00	—0·01
Jamnagar	30·028	S	8	92·0	63·2	67	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	30·019	Calm	5	94·9	59·9	57	...	0·00	—0·30
Bhownagar Para	30·005	NW	6	95·1	67·8	26	...	0·00	..
Veraval	29·995	NW	7	87·1	64·3	58	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	30·066	NE	6	90·5	60·1	40	...	0·00	—0·10
Indore	30·042	Calm	0	91·2	55·1	49	...	0·00	—0·22
Saugor	30·082	E	7	89·8	62·1	61	...	0·00	—0·22
Jubulpore	30·076	SW	1	89·9	50·3	63	...	0·00	—0·33
Hoshangabad	30·069	Calm	0	91·6	63·7	65	...	0·00	—0·38
Khandwa	30·033	NE	3	96·2	59·1	32	...	0·00	—0·24
Raipur	30·065	Calm	1	89·5	61·7	44	...	0·00	—0·45
Nagpur	30·069	Calm	4	95·2	64·1	44	...	0·00	—0·70
Amraoti	30·051	SSE	4	94·2	66·3	14	...	0·00	—0·45
Akola	30·034	E	4	95·4	64·8	33	...	0·00	—0·53
Surat	29·991	E	3	97·7	63·5	43	...	0·00	—0·15
Malegaon	30·011	WNW	4	94·4	60·9	35	..	0·00	—0·45
Bombay	29·995	ENE	7	86·0	75·5	75	...	0·00	—0·57
Poona	30·035	WNW	7	93·0	61·9	68	...	0·00	—1·05
Ahmednagar	30·050	E	2	90·9	57·5	47	...	0·00	..
Aurangabad	...	WSW	...	90·3	60·7	45	...	0·00	..
Sholapur	30·045	SE	8	91·7	63·6	33	...	0·00	—1·06
Ratnagiri	29·995	ENE	3	85·4	69·4	73	...	0·00	—0·44
Belgaum	30·005	Calm	8	88·3	56·9	40	...	0·00	—1·99
Goa	29·999	ESE	7	86·5	71·4	85	...	0·00	...
Karwar	30·004	NNE	3	85·3	65·6	79	...	0·08	—2·76
Mangalore	29·994	ESE	2	90·8	67·4	54	...	0·02	—2·84
Calicut	29·977	ENE	7	87·2	66·5	67	...	0·11	—4·17
Cochin	29·975	NNE	..	89·0	70·7	67	...	0·19	—4·21
Bangalore	30·067	ENE	10	80·7	53·9	55	..	..	—2·94
Secunderabad	30·032	E	5	90·1	62·1	45	...	...	—1·54
Masulipatam	30·034	N	3	87·0	66·2	79	...	...	—5·89
Bellary	30·023	SE	5	90·2	64·2	35	...	0·15	—1·45
Cuddapah	30·037	NW	L	81·0	66·4	62	...	0·45	—2·53
Madras	30·018	NNE	5	85·0	66·5	77	..	1·21	—7·26
Coimbatore	30·039	E	2	86·4	61·1	55	...	0·10	—2·68
Trichinopoly	30·013	Calm	4	88·5	65·4	66	...	0·46	—2·76
Negapatam	29·983	NW	11	?	?	?	...	5·02	—5·06
Colombo	29·951	NNE	12	88·5	72·5	72	...	5·87	—3·83
Aden	30·045	NE	14	81·5	71·9	82	...	0·00	—0·08

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small and irregular throughout the whole country except in the Indus Valley, where a brisk fall has taken place. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon.

Winds are feebly cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while calm and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum from 5° to 10° in excess in Berar, Rajputana, and at Sirsa, Agra, Jhansi, Deesa, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Ahmedabad, and the lowest 50° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy at Agra, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Indore, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Akola, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

The weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country except to the west-north-westwards of Sind, where it appears to be slightly unsettled. The wind velocity is increasing at Colombo, an indication of unsettled weather off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Saturday's pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Indus Valley, has risen slightly in Burma, and has changed by small amounts elsewhere; pressure continues in considerable excess over the south of Peninsula and the adjacent region of Bay, a condition unfavourable for recommencement of rainfall in Peninsula, and no rain has again been reported from any station. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Baluchistan and N.-W. India. Temperature is in large excess in the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, Rajputana and Gujarat and normal or in slight to moderate defect in Burma, Assam, Bengal, South India, west and Madras Coasts, The night temperatures are below normal in Benga west coasts, Mysore, Madras Coast, Madras Deccan and South India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain E G Davis, cleared on Saturday, for Calcutta in ballast.

The s s Courland, 700 tons, Captain G Soutar, will sail to-day, for Karachi and Busreh, with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Captain P Stunt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, 7th November, with a cargo of rice and timber.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H B Baker, sailed on Saturday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 16th November, with a general cargo, one horse, and the following passengers:—Mrs Mules, Miss Drescoll, Mrs Page, Captain Bray, Mrs Anderson, and four children, Miss King, Mr Acres, Mr and Miss Batty, Captain Bond, Mr Dredge, Mr Lam, Capt Crowshay, Mr Burrows and two others, and 98 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Courland	760	Soutar	P Gulf	20-11	H C Joosub
E	Warora	2565	Alexander			M M & Co
F	Hoseinee	994	Hughes			B & P S N Co
G	Starcross	1822	Bennett			J M & Co
K	India	1811	Martinolich	Havre	27-11	A L S N Co
M	Jubeda	2134	Tyndal	Calcutta	25-11	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Sabermati	524	Fukeera	Mangalore	20-11	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Adum	Karachi	21-11	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	18-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	25-11	W & A G & Co
3	Gisela	2640	Mosca	Kobe	22-11	A L S N Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Symons	China	21-11	P & O S N Co
9	Okhla	3436	Rickford			M M & Co
12	Rheinfels	1773	Diwers	Antwerp	22-11	Glade & Co
13	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	25-11	P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, Nov 16
	Bhundara s	Stunt	Moulmein, Nov 7
	Sirsa s	Kendall	Rangoon, Nov 8
	Lindula s	Stewart	Rangoon, Nov 9
19	Imperatrix s	Morovich	Trieste, Nov 3
	Pentakota s	McKinlay	Rangoon, Nov 11

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Silesia s	Mayer	Calcutta, &c
	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon
	Ningchow s	Bennett	Calcutta
	Carthage s	Leadon	London, &c
	Henry Bolckow s	Baker	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Onda, Davis, for Calcutta.
" Courland, Soutar, for Busreh via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Caledonia, for London, &c.
" Tonkin, for Marseilles, &c
" Bhundara, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—120 bales wool, Hassum Alloo Mahomed; 115 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara; 22 tons linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 214 bales wool, Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—4,125 cwt gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—2,550 cwt bone pieces, Mooljee Jamal; 4 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 3,600 lbs. beeswax, B Nazir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Parramatta s—209 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 9 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 36 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—12 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 19 chests opium, Talati and Co.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 20.

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

951-99—Daphtary and F—Sakar Bapuji vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

440-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co—Part heard.

22-498-97—In person—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee and another—Maganlal and Co—Part heard.

575-99—Manshuklal D and J—The Soonderdas Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld vs Maneckshaw Furdunjee Shroff.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayak and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Cama.

Testamentary Suit.

17-99—Khurderao and S—Bapoojee Morarjee and others vs Angoobai—Shamrao P.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesserbai Alias Sacurbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Thakurdas D C and H.

18-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Laljee and others vs Mohomed Ebrahim—In person.

Long Causes.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosin bin D Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J

215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K

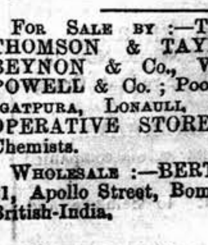
442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shewjee vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dabi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and R and Little and Co

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
AND AN
EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the mouth, but only gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.



These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

FOR SALE BY :—TREACHER & Co., Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. BEYNON & Co., FUCILE & Co., POWELL & Co.; POONA :—BEYNON & Co.; IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL :—CO-OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees British-India.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

SOME have asserted and others denied that the body reacts on the mind or mental state more or less forcibly according to the seasons and weather. Goethe, for example, could always work better during a high barometer. It appears that in July and August the Secretary of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, receives all sorts of absurd projects by post, and the hotter the summer the more foolish they are. This condition of "craze," which is observed in other scientific bodies, begins about the summer solstice, and attains its maximum about the first of August.

Fresh light has been shed on the subject by Dr. Mercier, of Zurich, who, from statistics of Swiss asylums, finds that morbid physical conditions or mental derangements are at a maximum in high summer, a fact which explains why most suicides occur in summer. It is all the more curious in that the general morbidity is least at this time. In July and August the curve for suicides in Switzerland rises to about double the height it has in December. Mental troubles and suicides are, therefore, commonest in the warm, dry months. Mr. Charles Linney, of the Weather Bureau, Illinois, recently showed that crime also attains its maximum in the hot season. Another observation of Mr. Dexter, of New York, is that a low hygrometric state of the atmosphere increases mental trouble and suicide.

The American "Holland," submarine torpedo-boat, made a good run on October 6th at Little Peconic Bay during a snow storm and head winds. A german naval constructor was on board, and said that in competent hands the boat would be a formidable weapon.

Mr. G. B. Morrison, in a paper to the Social Science Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, maintains that schools ought to be ventilated by air at a proper temperature admitted by numerous little openings throughout the floor, so that a mass of air may rise slowly and uniformly to the ceiling, where it passes out. Fans are preferable to an aspirating flue for drawing air into a room.

The Government of Uruguay have bought five batteries of the new field quick-firing gun of MM Bange and Piffard. The calibre is 75 millimetres the charge is 700 grammes of powder, and the projectile of 6.43 kilogrammes has a muzzle velocity of 530 metres a second. The gun has given satisfaction.

The motor-car is being tried on ambulances in Germany. The five horse-power petrol motor, which moves the ambulance, also drives a dynamo which feeds a powerful search-light. We may add that Dr. Lehwess proposes to travel by motor car from Pocking to London, a distance of 8,000 miles. The car, which is being made in Paris, will carry a spirit and water supply for 300 to 400 miles. The start will take place next February or March, and the doctor will be accompanied by two mechanics.

Mr. Trudeau, an electrical engineer of Ottawa, has brought out a new fog-alarm worked by electricity. A gong is beaten with six hammers, worked by electro-magnets, at the rate of 36,000 strokes a minute. The din can be heard up to 15 miles. A naphtha engine works the dynamo. It is to be installed on the coast of British Columbia.

The new motor car adopted by the firemen of Paris, in preference to horse vehicles, is worked by electric accumulators, and can run at a speed of ten miles an hour for 60 miles without recharge. This change in the service is expected to save £10,000 a year to the city. Five new cars will be stationed at the fire brigades of the Exhibition.

An electrical automatic "block-system" called the "Block-Hall" is now on trial between La Roche and Cravant, on the Paris-Lyons Mediterranean line. The rails are used to convey the electric current.

M. P. Moyer, a Parisian photographer, has made a speciality of theatrical scenes. His magnesium flashlight are fixed in sets of four on the front of the first circle at each side, near the stage. Each flashlight has a reflector behind it, and they are all operated at once by pressing an india-rubber bulb. The system is fully described in "La Nature."

Mr. H. L. Doherty, President of the Madison (Wisconsin) Gas and Electric Company, Milwaukee, has proposed the use of vitrified clay pipes for iron gas mains. They would be cheaper, more durable, less porous, and have other advantages over iron pipes.

It is stated that the Boers killed 6,000 lions in the Transvaal, many falling to Kruger's rifle or knife, for he attacked one single-handed with his hunting knife. As an offset to this, however, they have destroyed 60,000 harmless giraffes, as the American hunters destroyed the buffalo. The giraffe is the most innocent, inoffensive, and defenceless of animals, and easily hunted, so that a Boer could kill 40 or 50 in a day. The skin, which is nearly an inch thick, and makes good leather, is worth £2 to £4 at present. The bones and tendons are also worth money as material for buttons, &c. It lives on the giraffe acacia, and its extinction, now threatened, should be averted by legislation.

The Crown Prince of Japan is having a new palace built at Tokio, and several thousand tons of steel for it have been ordered from the Chicago Steel Company. The palace will measure 400 by 300 feet, and be three stories high, yet earthquake proof. All the columns below the basement will be braced together and imbedded in concrete. The columns under the roof will also be connected by braces in such a way that the steel framework will move as a whole if disturbed by an earthquake. The walls will be of granite.

The amber trade of East Prussia has passed into the hands of the Government. Hitherto it has been chiefly confined to firms in Memel, Fiashhausen and Konigsberg.

A natural "soap mine," a "paint mine," and several soda lakes have been found in British Columbia. The lakes are in the foothills at Ashcroft, and their beds are encrusted with a cleansing compound of borax and soda equal to "washing powders." It is handled like ice, and one lake contains 2,000 tons.

In a recent review of Dr. Munro's "Prehistoric Scotland" in the "Daily News," by "A.L." (Mr. Andrew Lang we presume) there is a interesting example of the out-of-date ignorance exhibited by historians, reviewers, and men of letters generally, on the racial composition of the British people and the science of anthropology. The writer knows so little of what Dr. Beddoe and many other British anthropologists have done to elucidate the racial origins of the nation that he tells us it is still a question whether the prehistoric Scotch belonged to the "mythical Aryans" or the "larger category of mongrels." Yet, even a tyro in the ethnology of these islands knows how it has been demonstrated by the most exact scientific observations that the prehistoric Scotch were a very mixed race, like most, if not all, other prehistoric peoples.

The reviewer seems to think we are nowadays as ignorant about the "Picts" as they were in Scott's or Macaulay's day; but we are as certain as we are certain of anything, that the people called Picts by the Romans were a mixed race, and largely or mainly of Teutonic extraction, as Tacitus described the "Caledonians," in the sense that is of belonging to the great blonde long-headed stock of Northern Europe, to which the Anglo-Saxons and the Norse belong. It has become evident that Celtic speaking Highlanders, whom Mr. Lang would call "Celts" and distinguish from the "Canny Scott" as though they were of different stock, are as Teutonic as the Lowlanders, and indeed any other people in the country. This is just what we should expect from the position of the Highlands with respect to Northern Europe.

The approach of Biela's comet, which, according to Professor Falb, is to strike the earth on November 13, is not causing any alarm in scientific circles. Professor R. T. Hill, of Washington, with five men, left Presidio, October 7, on a boat voyage through the Grand Canon of the Rio Grande. They cannot escape from the canon until they reach Del Rio, 200 miles away. His Mexican guide has only once been through the gorge, but as the water is high from rains it is hoped that the expedition will be successful.

The Forth Bridge will soon have a rival in a bridge across the Red River of Tonking, which is designed to carry the railway from Hanoi to the frontier of China. The ironwork is being made by the firm of Dayde and Pille of Creil, and is of the cantilever type. The bridge, in fact, will resemble the Forth Bridge, but owing to the lowness and shortness of the spans, will be less imposing in appearnce, though upwards of 5,000 feet in length.

Experiments are being made at Vienna, under the direction of Professor Tume, aided by officers of the garrison, on communication between balloons by wireless telegraphy, and they have met with some success. A captive balloon takes the place of the tall mast used by Marconi, and a copper wire is stretched between it and the earth, where the transmitting apparatus is placed. The second balloon, which ascends freely, carries the receiving instrument, and is furnished with a wire 60 feet long, hanging downward from the basket. This balloon receives messages very well up to a distance of about 10 kilometres (6 miles) and at a height of 1,000 metres (about 1 mile.) Unfortunately this is but half of the problem, for it has been found impossible at present to establish a transmitting station in a free balloon, both on account of the weight of the necessary apparatus, and because of the danger of discharges from a powerful condenser so near the inflammable gas of the balloon.

THE Budget Committee, in spite of the representations of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has adhered by twelve votes to nine to its resolution in favour of the suppression of the embassy to the Vatican.

THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

"Should woman have a vote in politics?" is a question that is constantly cropping up. In some places, Wyoming for example, she has already obtained it, and it is interesting to observe how she uses it to vote for the good against the bad. Her power of discrimination is very great. Note how she appreciates Van Houten's Cocoa. Wherever she has tried it, she has immediately pronounced it to be absolutely the best! And this without hesitation. The reason is evident enough.

In the first place, Van Houten's Cocoa is pure, soluble, and extremely nourishing. This the members of the medical profession are ever ready to acknowledge.

Secondly, it is delicious in taste, and very economical to use. And lastly, the numerous testimonials from "all sorts and conditions of men," prove that it is alike valued in the palace, and prized in the cottage.

The moderate cost places it within the reach of all, for it is less than one farthing per cup; and it is so easily assimilated and digested that all may take it, be they weak or strong.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH
and Fortify the System against Disease with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) SARSAPARILLA
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS
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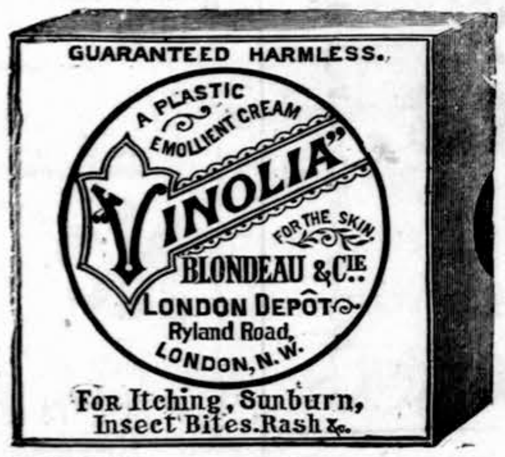

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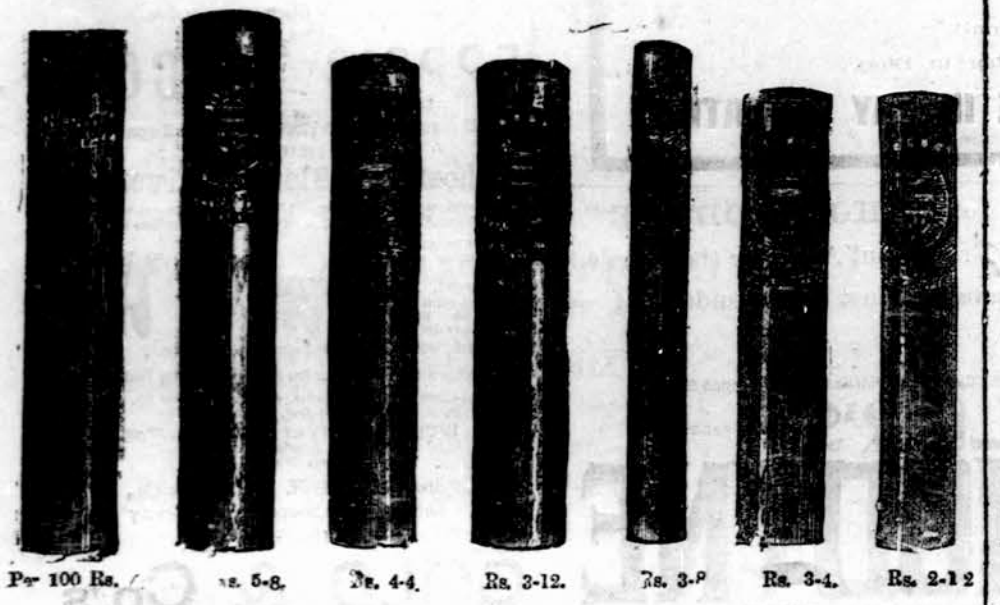

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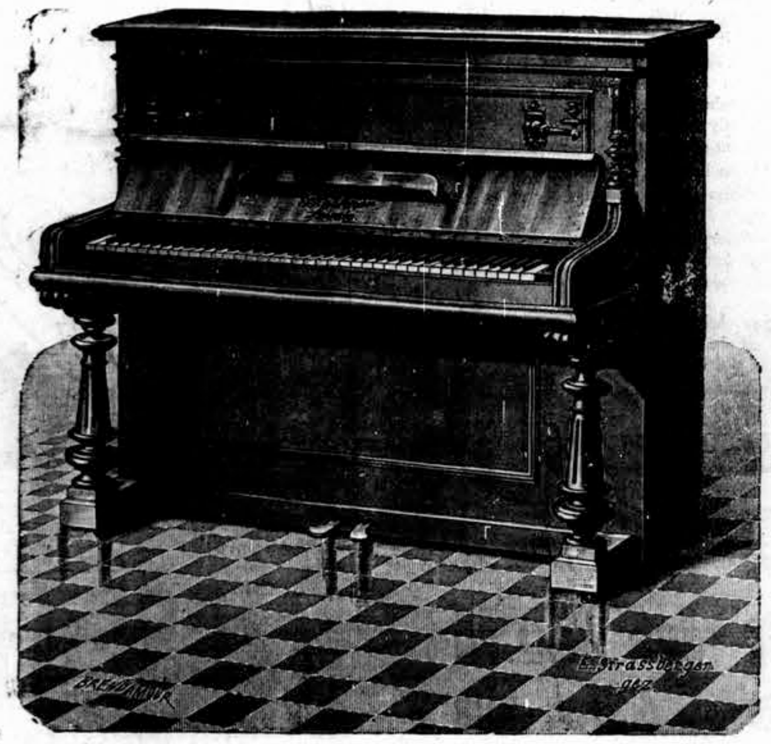
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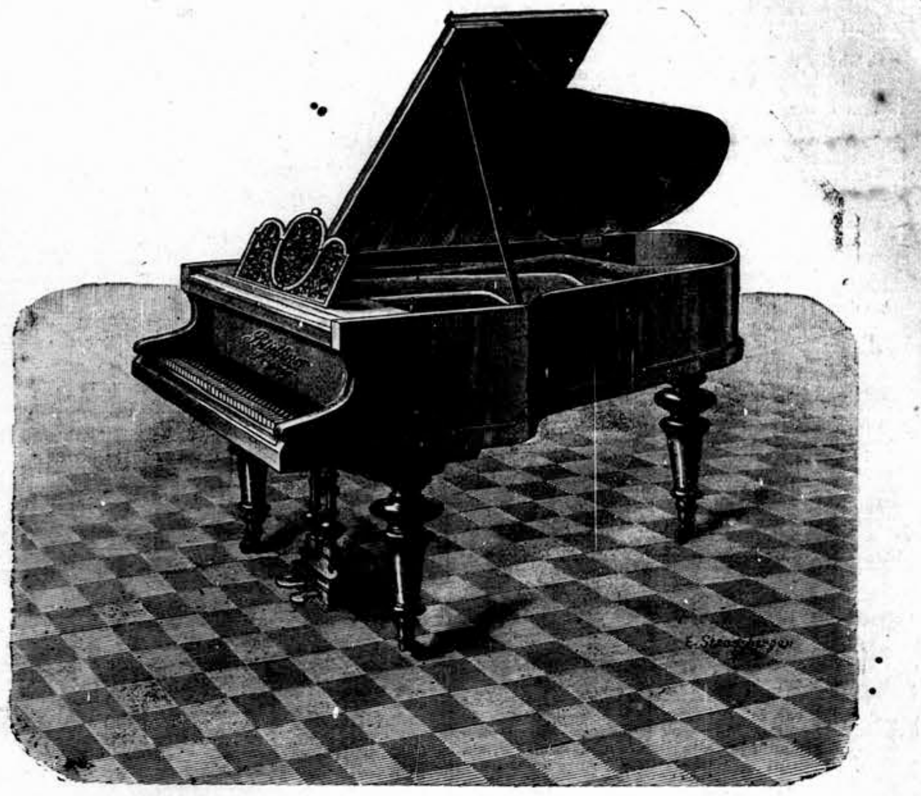

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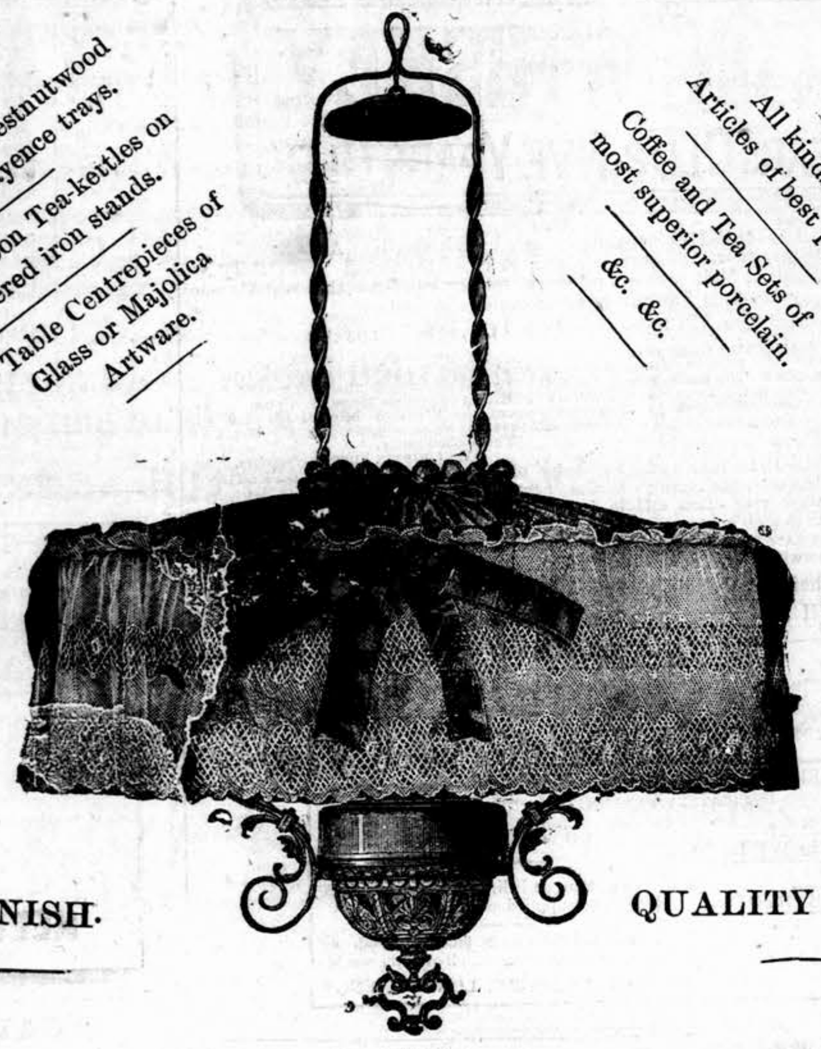

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